The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,073.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 58	0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

DREWETT—THOMAS—November 10th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. F. J. Spring, M. A., Mr. J. W. Drewett, to Annie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Thomas, Boston, Lincolnshire.

NUTT—ANSTEY—October 27th, at Aden, by the Rev. W. H. Cummins, M.A., Henry Lowther Nutt, Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Commissioner for the Baroda and Rewa Kanta States, son of the late Major Justinian Nutt, late Bombay Engineers, to Eleanor Octavia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Alleyne Anstey, of Victoria Park, Dover and late of Rugby, Warwickshire. —No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GRIMLEY—November 3rd, at Hooghly, the wife of W. H. Grimley, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

BRADFORD—October 27th, at Sheemoga, Edward Bradford, Planter, in the 28th year of his age.

[redacted]

WELSH—DAVIS—November Church, Agra, by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, J. W. W. Welsh, to Jane, daughter of the late Charles Davis, Collector of Customs.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	—
,, Rutnagherry	25	,, Galle	4
,, Vingorla	25	,, Negapatam	6
,, Carwar	26	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Mangalore	27	,, Madras	8
,, Cannanore	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Calicut	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Beypore	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Cochin	30	,, Gopalpore	12
	Dec.	Arrive CALCUTTA	14
,, Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	2 &	16	Leave BUSSORAH	20 &	4
,, Kurrachee	6	20	,, Fao	20	4
,, Guadur	7	21	,, Bushire	22	6
,, Muscat	10	24	,, Linga	24	8
,, B. Abbas	12	26	,, B. Abbas	26	10
,, Linga	13	27	,, Muscat	28	12
,, Bushire	16	30	,, Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
,, Fao	17	1	,, Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	2	Arrive BOMBAY	5	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAHRATTA," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz.:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "John Elliott," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "John Elliott."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Helen R. Cooper," arrived from Maulmein, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Helen R. Cooper."

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Swedish Barque "Augusta" Y. Westerberg, Master, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expenses and risk of the concerned.

Captain Y. Westerberg will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Swedish Barque "Augusta."

Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Michael Angelo," Captain Edward Johns, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which Captain Edward Johns will land them on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Edward Johns will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, and LUCIUS,
Agents for Captain of the Ship "Michael Angelo."

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their second supply of fresh VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage stamp in cases where lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 21st October, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1868.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.

THE s. s. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, as Manager of a Branch Firm to be established at Bombay, an experienced business-man, Corresponding in English, French, and German and thoroughly understanding the Bombay Cotton Trade. Offers accompanied with references to be addressed to "Omega," No. 99, Poste Restante, Calcutta.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major Quarter-Master Sergeant	£100 to £150 per annum.
District Sergeant Major	84 ,,
Sergeant	72 ,,
Corporal	60 ,,
Constable, 1st Class	48 ,,
Constable, 2nd Class	36 ,,

Allowances to each man.—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,

Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,

Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

Note.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negreponte. Apply to Calliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED (under liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that we, the Liquidators of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited), being about to declare a Third and Final Dividend of the Assets of the Corporation, hereby require before doing so that all persons having claims of whatever nature against the said Corporation do at once declare such to us, at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, within 14 days from this date, failing which the Final Dividend will be distributed and no further claims on the Corporation can or will be entertained.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 2nd November 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain, and the erection of an Iron Railing in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed form should be sent in, on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of November 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff.

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrowjee Ardaseer Davur; and Metheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Metheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 781, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Darasha Dorabjee Kanderia, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Hera Manekna, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. J. S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Metheebaee, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12	to	21
	Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25		
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,,	20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
	Do. Fancy Striped	23		
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,,	6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	,,	6½
	Silk and Wool Pants	5	,,	8
	India Gauze Pants	7	,,	8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	,,	8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½		

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do. ,,	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
	Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
	Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
	Cashmere Do.	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall per dozen Rs.	7	0
	do. with Tie ,,	7	8
	The Belgian ,,	7	0
	do. with Tie ,,	7	8
	The Shakspear ,,	7	0
	do. with Tie ,,	7	8
	The Regent ,,	7	0
	The Indian ,,	7	0
	The Improved West End ,,	7	0

	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ,,		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to	30
,, ,, Chased	15	,,	30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,,	30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,,	30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,,	12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,,	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,,	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,,	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)			
Scotch Mauds	12	,,	35
Railway Rugs	12	,,	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.			
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats		14	0
	Drab Shell Felt		10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
	The Jerome	do.	7	8
	The Cantab	do.	7	8
	The Isis	do.	7	8
	The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY } Hunting, Patent Inner Bands; ,, Turban ,,; ,, lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats..........Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.	
Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.
Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—Intending Subscribers to a Scotch Dinner are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—A large quantity of Tea will be Sold by Public Auction at the following places:—

At the Elphinstone Bunder, at 1 P. M., on Monday, the 9th instant.

At the Colaba Depot, near the Causeway, on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Terms—Cash; and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, 4th November 1868.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the first batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapoor Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th Oct. 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).
શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation:—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.
20 do. do for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building, situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21½ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES } *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE } *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

per doz.		Qts.		Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs.	30 0	Rs.	16 0
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do.	,,	25 0	,,	14 0
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do.	,,	22 0	,,	12 0
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do.	,,	18 8	,,	10 8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do.	,,	17 0	,,	10 0
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do.	,,	15 8	,,	9 0
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule do.	,,	13 8		
Sauterne, Red capsule, do.	,,	22 0		

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling ,, ditto	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger,	,, 25	,, ...
Hock ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer,	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer,	,, 23	,, ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do ,, 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	,, 22 0
do ,, 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitly	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second quality Wine	,, 18 9	

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozens at one time for re-sale, can learn terms or application at our Offices in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business, we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS, by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

CLARET.

MR. J. NEUBERG, having made special arrangements with Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, the well-known Wine Merchant in Bordeaux, for the selection of Wines, offers the undermentioned description of Claret, just landed ex "Marie Laure."

Mr. N. is confident that purchasers will find these Wines of first quality and most reasonably priced.

MEDOC VIEUX	at Rs. 12	per dozen.
PAUILLAC	at ,, 14	per ,,
MARGAUX	at ,, 17	per ,,

Purchasers of large quantities are allowed 10 per cent. discount. Various other kinds of French Wines are expected per "Canton" and "La Ferdinand Meric."

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

BY Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux, imported by Mr. J. Neuberg.

This Cognac can be highly recommended for its quality and cheapness.

First quality at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash.
Second ,, ,, 20 ,,

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, confidently recommends his Port Wine to every one who desires to have the benefit of a genuine Wine at a reasonable cost. Being imported direct under a special arrangement, Mr. J. Neuberg is enabled to guarantee its purity and strength.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s own Brand, in Black Seal. Rs. 24 per dozen, less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

J. NEUBERG.

FINE OLD SHERRY shortly expected per "Glen Tilt." J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for the Roads near the Churney Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to be delivered on or before the noon of the 12th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the accommodation of Offices of Public Works Officers at Bombay, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 25th instant.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lt.-Col. R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 3rd November 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for submission of Tenders for a Building for the accommodation of Offices for Public Works Officers at Bombay is extended to the 25th instant, and the advertisement corrected accordingly.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th November 1868.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER,
13, Meadow Street, Bombay,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a first class English Cutter.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.
HOSIERY—Expressly for India.
HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.
HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.
HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.
UNDERVESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.
UNDERVESTS—Finest Merino.
UNDERVESTS—Real India Gauze.
TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.
TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.
TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.
TWEEDS—For the Hills.
TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.
TWEEDS—Thick for the Home side.
TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.
TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.
COATINGS—Fine West of England.
COATINGS—Silk and Wool.
COATINGS—In all Substances.
CORDS—Bedford for Riding.
CORDS—White Cotton for Riding.
CORDS—Drab Cotton for Riding.
FLANNELS—All Fine Wool.
FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.
FLANNELS—For Shirts.
FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.
CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits.
SCARVES—Real Lyon's Silk.
SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.
SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot.
HATS—Drab Felt.
HATS—Black Felt.
HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.
PUGREES—All fine Silk.
PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

RECEIVED a New Stock of English Harness, Silver Mounted. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

MADE TO MEASURE BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN CUTTER.

SUITS—Washing	Rs. 25
SUITS—Flannel	Rs. 28
SUITS—Stout Jean...	Rs. 28
SUITS—Angola	Rs. 25
SUITS—Tweed	Rs. 22
SUITS—Extra Super. Black Cloth...	Rs. 45
COATS—Office	Rs. 6
COATS—Lounge	Rs. 10
COATS—Double Breasted ...	Rs. 14
COATS—Hip Pocket	Rs. 25
TROUSERS—White Drill... Per dozen, Rs. 36.	Rs. 3-8
TROUSERS—Woollen	Rs. 6
TROUSERS—Angola	Rs. 10
TROUSERS—Fancy Doe Skin ...	Rs. 14
TROUSERS—Black Dress... ...	Rs. 22
SHIRTS—Best Long Cloth, half doz.	Rs. 28
SHIRTS—Colored Cambric, half doz.	Rs. 16
SHIRTS—With Fancy Dress Fronts.	Rs. 45
SUITS—Sleeping (Cotton)... ...	Rs. 8
SUITS—Sleeping (Woollen) ...	Rs. 16
HATS—Dress (Black Silk) Rs. 8 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Drab felt Shell. Rs. 4 to	Rs. 10
HATS—Oxford ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Jerome .. ...Rs. 3 to	Rs. 6
HATS—Hunting ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Napier ... ...Rs. 10 to	Rs. 14
HELMETS—*New Shape*..Rs. 6 to	Rs. 12
HELMETS—Cavalry ...Rs. 10 to	Rs. 12
HATS—Pith ... ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 4
CAPS—Travelling ...Rs. 2 to	Rs. 3-8
CAPS—Scotch ... ...Rs. 3-8 to	Rs. 5
CAPS—Smoking... ...Rs. 4 to	Rs. 20

ORDERS EXECUTED with PUNCTUALITY and DESPATCH.

SOUZA, PRYER, & Co.
38, Meadow Street.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—The undersigned hereby give Notice that they shall be prepared to accept Maritime risks on behalf of the above Company on and after Monday the 16th instant.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 23rd November, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix to their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly, to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degree of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period. The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade mark, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA or MINIATURE HARMONIUM, with two foot blowers Complete in case. Rs. 200.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSINE LAMPS.—Just received a large consignment of Kerosine Lamps of various and elegant designs.

Kerosine Hand Lamps..............Rs. 2
Kerosine Table Lamps from ......Rs. 10

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA. —This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling.

From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing OPERATIC AIRS, OVERTURES, NATIONAL AIRS, SONGS, POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, IN ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.

Price complete, Rs. 20.

SOUNDY & Co.

7 & 8 Rampart Row.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup). Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY AND CO.

SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

RULES, SCALES, &c.

Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers:—

6 inch	Rolling	Ruler	Rs. 9
9 ,,	,,	,,	,, 14
12 ,,	,,	,,	,, 18
15 ,,	,,	,,	,, 23
18 ,,	,,	,,	,, 27
24 ,,	,,	,,	,, 36
30 ,,	,,	,,	,, 45

Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers with Brass Rollers:—

6 inch	Ruler	Rs. 5
9 ,,	,,	,, 7
12 ,,	,,	,, 9
15 ,,	,,	,, 12
18 ,,	,,	,, 14
24 ,,	,,	,, 18
30 ,,	,,	,, 25

Squares of best seasoned Wood:—

24 inch Ebony with moveable stock	Rs. 9
36 ,, do. ,, ,,	,, 12
24 ,, Pear Tree with Brass edges	,, 6
36 ,, do. ,, ,,	,, 8
48 ,, do. ,, ,,	,, 10
24 ,, do. plain edges	,, 4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular Protractor, divided on silver, with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box	Rs. 85	0
Plain Brass circular Protractor in Mahogany Box	,, 25	0
Semi-circular Protractors, brass, in a Mahogany Box	,, 20	0
Clinometers of Box Wood, brass mountings, with Compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case	25	0
Pocket Clinometer and Compass, in the form and size of a watch, can be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket, a most useful article for Engineers and Surveyors, combining a Needle Compass, with a Clinometer for taking Angles of any degree, Electro-Gilt in a Morocco Leather Case	25	0
Plotting Scales, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six, with offsets to match, in Mahogany box	30	0
Plotting Scales, Singly, 12 inch	3	0
Offsets to match, each	1	0
Triangle Plotting Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch, with offsets to match	10	0
Architect's Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch	8	0
Boxwood Protractors, 6 inch	4	0
Ivory Protractors, 6 inch	5	0
Boxwood Two feet 4 fold Rules, from	2	8

Chesterman's Patent Metallic Wove Measuring-Tapes, with folding winders:—

100 feet Tape	Rs. 10
66 feet ,,	,, 8
50 feet ,,	,, 6

Best Steel Measuring Chains, with arrows, complete:—

50 feet Chain	Rs. 12
66 feet ,,	,, 15
100 feet ,,	,, 18

SUNDRIES FOR DRAWING.

Mapping Pens, Drawing Pins, set squares, French Curves, &c., &c.

Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth, in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. 24.

Tracing Paper, per sheet annas 8, per quire Rs.	8	0
Drawing Papers of various sizes.		
Continuous Drawing Papers.		
Drawing Pencils, best quality, any letter, per doz.	2	8
Best Account Pencils, per doz	2	0
Office Pencils, per doz...	0	12
Best Camel Hair Brushes, per doz.	2	0
Ink and Pencil Erasers, Faber's, per doz. ...	5	0
India Rubber, per lb.	4	0
Colour Saucer in sets of 6 in case... 3 0 and	4	0
Colour Palletts, from annas 8 to	2	0

Stencil Plates, a large assortment always on hand. Patterns forwarded on application.

Stencil Plate Brushes.
Do. Ink.

Every requisite for Engineers, Surveyors, and Contractors' Offices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED ON SATURDAY BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

Official Royal Monthly Army List for October...	Rs.	1	8
——— Navy List	do.	2	4
Hart's ——— Army List	do.	8	0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide	do.	2	12
The World of Fashion	do.	1	0
The London and Paris Fashions	do.	1	0
Le Follett	do.	1	4
Exeter Hall (Sacred Mus. Mag.)	do.	1	0
Hanover Square (Mus. Mag.)	do.	1	0
Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book, &c.		5	12
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend (author's ill. edn.)		2	12
Illustrated London Almanac, 1869		0	12
Aunt Louisa's Children's Toy Books		0	12
Baldwin on Whist		2	12
Ab—O'—Th' Yate in London		0	12
Wolfe on Cataract		1	14
The Second Mrs. Tillotson		1	8
Children's Household Pets		0	12
Watchers for the Dawn		2	12
Holiday Adventures		2	12
Vicar of Wakefield		2	12
Pictures of Heroes		2	12
Heath on Injuries, &c. of the Jaws		9	0
Headless Horsemen		1	8
Wrinkles; or, Hints to Sportsmen		4	8
Forsyth's The Sporting Rifle, &c		5	12
Book of Constitutions Grand Lodge of England		2	0
——— of Scotland		1	8
Royal Arch Regulations for England		2	0
——— for Scotland		4	0
Jackson's What to Observe		8	0
Laurie's History of Freemasonry		9	8
Wilcocks's Sea Fishermen		9	8
Bower's Memoranda in Anatomy, &c.		2	12
What to Observe at the Bedside, &c.		3	8
Rigby's Memos. in Midwifery		0	12
Gerald Estcourt. By F. Marryatt		1	8
Percy Anecdotes, Vol. I.		2	12
Forty-five Guardsmen		0	12
New Plays.—Der Freischutz. Dinorah under Difficulties. Master Jones's Birthday. Tom Thrasher. —Each		0	8

New French Novels.

Un Drame a Calcutta	1	0
La Route du Suicide	2	4
La Jeu de la Mort	2	4

New German Novels.

Hans von Schweinichen, 2 vols.	2	8
Der Bockreiter	2	8
Liebeshandel	1	4
Schlossgartners Anna	1	4
Hochgeborsn	4	0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.

Day of Rest at Sea. Nelly Dunbar..........Each	1	8
In the Depths of the Sea. My Name ....Each	1	8
Our dear Old Church of England. Broken Down..........Each	1	8
A long time ago. Love Not. Her Bright Smile, &c..........Each	1	8
Maggie's Secret	2	0
Santley's Songs (Chappell's Musical Magazine)	0	12

WALTZES.

Alpine Flowers, Rs. 1½; and Summer Bloom	2	0

GALOP.

Der Stormvogel	1	8

QUADRILLES.

Brighton, and Tommy Dodd ....Each	2	0

Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

DRESSING COMBS, real tortoise shell—Rs. 6 and 7½.
GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES, Russia leather.—Rs. 1½.
SWAN QUILLS.—Rs. 5 per bundle of 25

Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD WALKER is authorised to sign our Firm from this date.
Bombay, 9th Nov. 1868. LYON & Co.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in the Elphinstone Buildings, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, very suitable for a Married Couple, or two Bachelors. Apply to MESSRS. BENNETT & Co.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for three months or longer, that desirable Residence known as "The Rock," Mazagon. For further particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Second Half-yearly Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay under England will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Wednesday next, the 18th November, at 6 P.M. precisely.

WM. H. HUSSEY,
District Grand Secretary.
Bombay, 11th November 1868.

MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE & SONS' ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Fourth Dividend of (2) two per cent is payable to Creditors on this Estate whose claims have been adjusted and admitted.

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.
6, Rampart Row, 10th November 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, to-day, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Adjourned Meeting held on Monday [illegible]

Acting [illegible]
[illegible] City of Bombay.

[illegible]

[illegible] Cash. Credit.
[illegible] 15 0 52 0
[illegible] 15 8 12 8

[illegible] & Co. (Limited).

[illegible]—Consignees of Goods per [illegible] Douglas, Master, from London, [illegible] Boats for their Cargo without [illegible] Goods will be landed by the Cap[illegible] for the conditions [illegible] the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents Captain Douglas.
Bombay, 9th November 1868.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY ORCHESTRA.—An Orchestra, organized by Herr Schmuck, which consists of select professional Musicians, is open to engagements at Concerts, Re-unions, Assemblies, Balls, &c. Their *repertoire* consists of the classical compositions of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, &c., Operatic Selections, and the newest popular Dance Music by Strauss, Labitzky, D'Albert, &c. Applications to be addressed Herr Schmuck, No. 1, Parell Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Herr Schmuck, Director of the Philharmonic Society, begs to announce a series of grand Instrumental and Vocal Concerts to be given in the Town Hall. Each Performance will consist of one of Haydn's Symphonies and Operatic Selections. Gentlemen Amateurs will kindly take part in the Performance. Due notice, with Programmes, will be issued.

NOTICE.—A good String Band, consisting of 4 up to 35 Musicians, can be engaged for Balls, Quadrille Parties, Dinner Parties, Soirees, Picnics, Theatricals, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to HERR SCHMUCK, Director Philharmonic Society, No. 1, Parell Road, Byculla.

TUITION.—Herr Schmuck is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano, Violin, and some other Musical Instruments; also instruction in the science of Harmony.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Messrs. JEEHANGIRJEE FRAMJEE JESSAWALLA, COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JESSAWALLA, DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JESSAWALLA, and RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JESSAWALLA, Trading at Bombay under the Name and Firm of JEEHANGEER NUSSERWANJEE and COMPANY, have contracted to Sell to RAHIMTOOLA SOOLIMAN, Esq., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the Bellasis Road, at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting towards the north of the said Bellasis Road, in the Sub-district of Mahim, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Messrs. Jeehangeer Nusserwanjee and Company, containing by admeasurement 5,794 square yards, or a little more or less, surrounded by a compound wall, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of the said Rahimtoola Sooliman, Esq., on the west by the Bungelows of Mr. Ernest Menesse, on the south by the said Bellasis Road, and on the north by the Race Course. All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.

Bombay, No 4, Hummum Street, Fort—Dated this 10th day of November 1868.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening......Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat ,, ... ,, 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH NOVEMBER.
BENEFIT OF WALTER AIREY,
THE CLOWN,
Upon which occasion (by the kind permission of Colonel TORRENS), the BAND of the ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS will be in attendance, and perform during the Evening.

First Time in Bombay of
SAM SLICK, THE YANKEE PEDDLER.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF MRS. BIRD.
First Time in Bombay of La Tete Coupee, by the Clown.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
PRICES AS USUAL—NO ADVANCE.

Doors open at half-past eight; performance to commence at nine o'clock.

Tickets to be had from W. T. AIREY, Royal Hotel; SOUNDY AND Co.'s; and at the CIRCUS. Extra Seats have been provided for the First Class, so that all parties can secure a good Seat.

REMEMBER—THE CLOWN'S BENEFIT.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.
QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
- Notices of Motion.
- Government Debt for Water Rate.
- Transfer of Victoria Gardens to Municipality.
- Overbridges Contribution.
- Bombay Jails.
- Main Drainage.
- Draft Building Act.
- Municipal License Tax.
- Proceedings of Finance Committee.
- Gas Company.
- Sanction of Estimates.
- Municipality's Outstandings.
- Appointment of Acting Health Officer.

ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
- Financial Position of the Municipality.
- Changes in Finance Committee.
- Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
- Dr. Hewlett's Leave of Absence.
- Appointment of Acting Health Officer.

ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
- Petition from Inhabitants of Naigaum.
  - ,, from Mr. F. A. Nazareth.
  - ,, from Bhau Byrojee.
  - ,, from Inhabitants of Bhosaree Moola Street.
  - ,, from Mr. P. Higgins.
- Proposed Loan of Eight Lakhs.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
- Proposed Census.
- Alterations and Reductions in Municipal Establishments
- Duties of the Consulting Health Officer.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH.
- Municipal License Tax.

MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed at the last Meeting, substituting the word "Five" for "Ten" in the Articles of Association relating to Transfer Fees.

2nd. To consider any other matter which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
ROBINSON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 10th November 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH.
"HARVEY'S VARIETY TROUPE,"
The greatest combination of talent ever presented to the Bombay public.
"20" TALENTED ARTISTES,
DISTINGUISHED IN THEIR VARIOUS SPECIALITIES,
Consisting of
DRAMATIC, ACROBATIC, BURLESQUE, OPERATIC, AND
MINSTREL PERFORMANCES.

PROGRAMME.
PART 1ST.
HARVEY'S CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

Overture............Select	Full Band
Opening Chorus ..."Down the Ohio"..	Christy Minstrels.
I Long for my Home in Kentuck.........	Mr. W. Howard.
Marching Home we come from Abyssinia, written and sung by........	Mr. E. H. Harvey.
Oh, Gently Breathe	Mr. H. Percival.
The Jolly Old Crow	Mr. Jerry Blossom
Dear Mother, I'll Come Again	Mr. H. W. Bayne.
[illegible]	Mr. E. H. Harvey.
The Christy Quick Step	Christy Minstrels.

Ten Minutes interval.

PART 2ND.
ACROBATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.
THE RENOWNED BROTHERS RIDGWAY, [illegible]
Drawing-room Scenes.
"GEORGE, THOMAS, AND JOHN"
Classic pictures of grace and manly beauty.

SENSATION COMIC SONG BY
SAM LEFLER.
It very much depends upon the style in which it's done.

BURLESQUE LECTURE
ON
GEOGRAPHY,
Mr. JERRY BLOSSOM,
PLANTATION SONG AND DANCE,
MR E. H. HARVEY.
THE ROCK HARMONICAN,
SOLO ON POPULAR AIRS.
Mr. JOHN RIDGWAY.

"DOUBLE HORNPIPE,"
In character, by Mrs. J. Blossom and Mr. T. Ridgway.

"THE BLACK BRIGADE"
NEW PLANTATION WALK AROUND.
Song and Dance by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

Ten Minutes interval.

PART 3RD.
DRAMATIC.
Concluding with the Petite Comedy, entitled,
"THE SWISS COTTAGE,"
OR
WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

Natz Teik	Mr. Jerry Blossom.
Corporal Max	Mr. Walter Howard.
Lisette Gierstienj........................	Mrs. J. Blossom.
Louise.....................................	Miss Mortimer Norman.

In consequence of the Theatre being engaged for Native Performances, the Variety Troupe will not appear again until Monday, November 16th, on which occasion an entire

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Doors open 8-30; Performance commencing promptly at 9.

Places can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Musical Establishment, where can be seen a Plan of the Theatre.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Boxes......	Rs. 4	Gallery..............	Rs. 2
Stalls	Rs. 3	Pit	Rs. 1

Carriages ordered at 10-30 P.M.
E. H. HARVEY, Proprietor and Manager.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	240 to 245
Akote New	240 to 245
Broach	235 to 240
Dhollera	252 to 255
Bhownuggur	252 to 255
Veeraval	225 to 235
Vingorla	237 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260
Khandeish	232 to 235
Barsee	232 to 235

Ready sales 350 Candies. Market rising.

CALCUTTA.—4TH NOVEMBER 1868.

The market for Government Papers was firm, but the business reported were not for heavy amounts. 4 per cents, several purchases in sums of Rs. 25,000 to 10,000 at Rs. 5-0 discount. Only one transaction reported in 5 per cent of 1856-57 at Rs. 8-12 premium. 5½ per cents sold at Rs 13- 0 to 13-14 premium.

In Banks' and Joint Stock Co.'s shares the following transactions were reported:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 133.
Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 170.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 205.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs 132½, 133¼, and 135.
Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, only 3 at Rs. 59 each.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, 2 at Rs. 277½ and 12 at Rs. 275 each.
Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, one lot of 200 at Rs. 102½ for cash, and a time-bargain contract of 100 at Rs. 110 for delivery in two months.
Bishnauth Tea Co.'s fully paid up shares, yesterday at Rs. 105, and to-day at Rs. 110.
Holders of Punkabarree Tea Co.'s shares are asking Rs 25.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Young, Lieutenant, Meywar Bheel Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Sanders, Captain, Jacob's Rifles, on medical certificate, from England.
Roe, Colonel, 3/60 Rifles, to join, from England.
Gunton, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Fleetwood, Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Bogue, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.
Elgee, Major, Royal Artillery, proceeding to Gibraltar, from Lucknow.
Yorke, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 10	Asiana	Selkirk	Calcutta, Sept. 30.
	Ashgrove	Fullerton.......	Calcutta, Sept. 25.
	Malacca (s).........	Macnamara..	Hongkong, Oct. 20.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mandvie, Nov. 6.
	Tambay Cadassamy............	Bodiereu	Bordeaux, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Nov. 10	Sattara (s)	Beyts..........	Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker..........	Cutch.
	David Malcolmson	Watson.......	Liverpool.

The ship Mayaram Dayaram, Platts, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer General Outram, to Cutch Mandvie.
Ship Futtay Sultan, to Judda and Hoodeida.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4	Glengyle (s)	Hooper	Hongkong, Oct. 20.
	New Castle............	French..	Portsmouth, July 25
	Queen of the Mersey	Robertson	Liverpool, June 15.

DEPARTURES

Nov. 8	Mahratta (s).......	———	———
	Labourdonnais ..	———	———
	Magnificent	———	———

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1868.

WHAT is to be the future of Cavalry is a question no nearer solution now than it was immediately after rifled small arms and rifled ordnance came first into play. The other day we printed some interesting extracts from the Wellington Correspondence, but the criticism they contain, and the rules they suggest, apply of course only on the assumption that Cavalry will form an important element, not only in the composition of an army, and for scouting duties, but in the formation of a line of battle. We are quite unable to see any sufficient reason why the novel fire-arms should drive horsemen from the field. When the British archers and the Swiss pikemen overthrew the chivalry of Europe, means were found to modify the character of the mounted force and restore it to its place in the line of battle. The invention of cannon and musket again gave Infantry a superiority they have never since lost, nevertheless the history of warfare abounds with examples of sweeping Cavalry successes; but in nearly every instance the crushing results were obtained by a combination of the three arms, the horsemen striking the final blow. Has military ingenuity so far failed as to render it impossible to devise new tactics, new combinations, fresh methods for evading the extreme dangers arising from rifled guns, breech-loaders, *mitrailleuses* and the like, and for extracting from Cavalry the maximum of advantage with the minimum of risk? We cannot believe it. What form Infantry tactics will finally assume remains to be proved on actual service, but it will be really something unprecedented, if the foot of an army can secure all the promised superiority without running any risks, which a quick commander at the head of good horsemen will not be able to make the most of. The tendency of Infantry tactics is towards more open formations, towards looser files, wider intervals, great extensions of front; and it will be a novelty if these methods of fighting do not lay the foot open to attack. It may be said that Generals will endeavour to combat on broken ground where Cavalry cannot venture, but unless the face of the world can be re-moulded occasions must arise when Infantry and guns will be obliged to manœuvre on plains. Undulating ground, where actions have often been fought, is favourable to Cavalry because slight depressions suffice to shelter them from fire. We cannot believe that the mounted arm will find no place in the line of battle; but even were that so the employment of Cavalry would still be indispensable to successful warfare. In the American War, the ground was unfavourable for Cavalry, nevertheless, contrary to the common opinion, they frequently charged, and charged with success. It was a flank attack by horsemen, that gave Sheridan his first victory over Early on the Opequan. It was again the advance of Crook, also on a flank, that drove Early from Fisher's Hill, and, finally, we have Sheridan's own brilliant movements in the final expulsion of Lee from Richmond. No doubt in the latter case the horsemen frequently fought on foot, but that should be accepted as a hint to revive the old dragoon, because the American examples incontestably prove the value of the dragoon in gaining and turning a flank, in harrassing a retreating foe, and, finally, bringing him to bay. It is probable that experience will teach the utility of two kinds of mounted men; one which shall act after the fashion of the American horsemen; the other which, mainly dependent upon cutting and thrusting weapons, shall be used to perform the ordinary functions of Cavalry on the march, in reconnoitring, at the halt, and during a combat. In fact a very little reflection must suffice to show, not only that Cavalry cannot be despensed with, but that its opportunities will probably be as great as ever.

Colonel Hamley's remarks on this subject will be read with interest, because he has studied warfare both in the field and in the closet, because, as an artilleryman, he knows the value of Cavalry in connexion with his special arm. "One of the conditions under which Artillery must exert its increased power of manœuvring," he writes, "is association with Cavalry. On the efficacy of the Cavalry, therefore, must depend, in great degree, the efficacy of the Artillery. But, when associated thus, Cavalry is no longer helpless against fire—the combined force can both attack and defend itself. Such companionship, then, is more than ever important. Let us grant that Cavalry will, in certain cases, suffer more than formerly. But, as Napoleon used to say, omelettes cannot be made without the breaking of eggs. The losses must be compensated by increased efficiency, exhibited in power of manœuvring and determination in attack. Let us grant also that *bad* Cavalry, when the lines are about to close, had better get out of the way; that merely *respectable* Cavalry will, while supporting the other arms, effect nothing that can be considered decisive of a battle. But let it also be granted that Cavalry, properly trained and led, may play as great a part as ever on the stage of war. Combined with new and larger proportions of Artillery, its action may be decisive of the fate of battles; and launched in pursuit of a broken foe, it may finish a campaign which would else wade through fresh carnage to its woeful end." Here we see that Colonel Hamley demands from Cavalry those very qualities in which Wellington says his troops were deficient. The tendency to gallop, indeed, when let loose, seems characteristic of our horse at very different periods, but no dragoons were more completely in hand than the Ironsides; and even in regard to the Cavalry employed in the Waterloo campaign Wellington's censure is too sweeping. The light brigade covered the retreat from Quatre Bras in a style that should have satisfied a true critic; the same squadrons moved down the slope and stopped the pursuers of the headlong troopers of the Household and Union Brigades, and even all the heavies did not permit their horses to run away with them into the enemy's ranks. Nevertheless, in the main, Wellington must have been right, and the defects he signalizes, if they still exist, will render horsemen, not from want of courage or of will, but of manœuvring power, untrustworthy in the field of battle. But after all, make of Cavalry what you may or can, unless it is well commanded, its inherent efficacy will be undermined, and its inestimable power thrown away; and there is a wide range between Minden and Balaclava in which a bad commander may disport himself in producing varied blunders.

IT appears that the late Begum of Bhopal (who died on the 30th ultimo,) will be succeeded by her eldest daughter Shahjehan Begum.

DURING the last three years the amazing number of 1,604 tigers, 2,637 panthers, 1,439 bears, 742 wolves and 1,295 hyenas have been destroyed in the Central Provinces. In the same period 1,751 lives have been lost by wild beasts and 1,874 by snake-bites.—*Delhi Gazette.*

IN the case of the Delhi Bank *vs.* General Innes and Sir Donald McLeod, we hear that the portion of the claim, Rs. 15,000, which Sir Donald contested through his counsel Mr. Jardine, was withdrawn by plaintiff. As to the remainder of the claim, judgment has been reserved.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE MALCOLM, accompanied by his aide-de-camp Lieutenant Heath, and the Assistant Adjutant General Colonel Bacon, proceed this day to Hydrabad for the purpose of taking the annual inspection of the 4-5 Royal Artillery previous to its departure from Scind. Colonel Day, 17th M. N. I., being the next senior officer in the station, will take temporary command of the Kurrachee Brigade, and his Adjutant, Lieutenant Butler, will act as staff officer.—*Our Paper, Nov. 3.*

MR. WALTON, Director M. C. and Sub-Marine Telegraph, accompanied by Lieutenant Morgan, R. E., and Mr. S. F. Hardy and Penston of the P. W. Department, will leave to-morrow for Guadur and intermediate Gulf stations. Mr. Walton takes out with him a number of carpenters, masons, &c., and a quantity of building material, which is required to erect telegraph offices and quarters on Cape Jask, where a new line of telegraph is to be constructed. Arrangements have been made to send weekly supplies to the workmen and others engaged on the line at Cape Jask.—*Ibid.*

THE Government of Bengal has wisely determined to make the archaeographical survey of Orissa as complete as possible. Mr. H. M. Atkinson has been appointed architectural draftsman to the survey on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Mr. D. Garrick, head master of the School of Arts, will also join the party as photographer. Mr. Garrick will receive his travelling expenses and Rs. 1,000 as remuneration for all photographs he may be required to take, or, should only one set of buildings be photographed, 1,000 rupees for as many pictures of those buildings as may be deemed necessary.—*Englishman, Nov. 4.*

THE "Madras Times" mentions in alluding to the proceedings of the Criminal Sessions at Madras, that no convicts whose sentence is for a less term than fourteen years are now transported to the Andamans. A European who, in the opinion of the Medical officer of the Penitentiary, is in sufficiently robust health to perform hard manual labour on the Hills is transferred for that purpose to the Jail at Ootacamund. But if found to be sickly he is usually kept at the Penitentiary, and employed in some capacity in connection with the Jail Press. There is no want of European society of a certain class in the Penitentiary, as there are generally six or a dozen Jacks who prefer a rest on shore, and a change of diet to doing duty on board a ship in the Roads. Jack goes to Jail very philosephically, and comes out of it but little the worse, but possibly the better in the opinion of his messmates for his incarceration.

BRAGGADOCCIO IN EXCELSIS.

IN order that the true nature of the methods now adopted by the Native Justices, acting under the guidance of the White Native Leader, may be properly understood, we cannot do better than reprint the following brazen sentences from the *Times of India.* After describing the beginning of the debate on the house-tax, the writer thus continues—

> "At this point of the discussion a most discreditable—indeed almost incredible—line of conduct was adopted by the European Justices present. They were in a minority but had made up their mind either to prevent Mr. Knight's speaking upon the question altogether—or of having the whole force of their phalanx for a reply to that gentleman. [Both dreadful offences against the Native Chief!] The debate was suspended—no one rose on either side—and when to prevent the Chairman putting the question to the vote Mr Knight at last rose to address the Bench, an attempt was made to prevent this gentleman speaking at all, on the ground that he had prepared a speech for [an euphemism for "had printed an essay to be read on"] the occasion. Mr. Knight had felt it due to the occasion and a compliment to the Bench to prepare carefully what he had to submit for the occasion, when the idle crew who were there simply to obstruct business, or to snatch a vote from the ignorance of the Bench—the Cannon's, Gumpert's, Taylor's, Wood's, *et hoc genus*—made the respectable attempt to prevent Mr. Knight from speaking at all, upon the ground that he had prepared a set speech for the occasion. He had, for he was in earnest, while these idle gentlemen were not [illegible] attempt to silence him altogether. The Chairman (the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley) after a hot discussion, ruled that Mr. Knight was perfectly in order in using his notes [pages of print] as freely as he pleased. He spoke, and we believe we speak the sense of all candid men present on the occasion, when we say that *in half an hour he knocked* [illegible] *all to pieces.* [Oh modesty!] Not to detain the Justices, he omitted much that he had intended to say, and when he sat down at half past 5, a new dodge was resorted to. There was no one to speak before, but it was now discovered that it was necessary to adjourn the meeting. Now, this was already the *fourth* meeting upon the Budget, and the Native Justices were determined that the meeting should not be adjourned. Mr. Gumpert essayed a reply to Mr. Knight and *deplorably failed.* He was followed by Mr. Wood in a *dreary lucubration* after the usual manner of that gentleman and then Mr. Russel Aitken attempted to *wear out the patience* of the Bench by a discussion upon the Town Dues Bill. Motion after motion was made by the European Justices to adjourn the debate, and refused by the meeting. At 7 o'clock the patience or the *stomachs* of the former gave away; and the majority of them left the meeting. The result was that the amendment of Mr. Dosabhoy was carried by a majority of about 50 to 2. The conduct of the European Justices in the occasion was most unworthy. They first strove to prevent Mr. Knight's speaking altogether—and then when he had spoken, to adjourn the debate at half past 5, that a dozen of them might have the opportunity of preparing elaborate replies. Their unworthy conduct was defeated by the firmness of the Native Justices, and defeat of the supporters of the motion was thoroughly merited. We shall publish the debate to-morrow or Thursday. There was *no excuse* for prolonging the debate, *Mr. Knight having given* notice of his intention to move the Bench for a Committee to enquire into and report upon the whole subject. ["I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my mouth, let no dog bark."] The sole object of moving the adjournment was to give the idle members of the Bench, the gentlemen with *half* employed time, the Connon's, the Taylor's, and the Wood's an opportunity of doing what they *ought* to have done before—prepared themselves for the debate. [That is, prepared themselves to answer an essay they had not been able to read!] The Native Justices did well to rebuke the faction of these gentlemen and the lesson will not be lost. It was wicked—and will not be forgotten."

The reader will see from this the depth of abasement into which the Bombay Bench has fallen. A compact majority of Native Justices arrive to vote and nothing else. They are whipped up, marshalled, act by signals, and intent on a substantial end, of course care little about arguments or facts. What do we read in this authentic record of the intentions of the confederacy? "The Native Justices were determined that the meeting [he means debate] should not be adjourned." . . . . "Their unworthy conduct was defeated by the firmness of the Native Justices." . . . . "The Native Justices did well to rebuke the faction of these gentlemen, and the lesson will not be lost. It was wicked—and will not be forgotten." Here we see, and under the present system it must always be so, that if one recreant and shameless white man will only lend them his countenance, the Native Justices are prepared to rule Bombay, stifle discussion, and promote a selfish and short-sighted system of finance. It is surely high time that the Government of Bombay gave some heed to municipal affairs which have now been allowed to drift into the unprincipled hands of Mr. Robert Knight and the unenlightened Native Justices of Bombay. Nominally we are under European rule, but practically Native, and not European, ideas prevail. Nothing has now been wanting. Violence has followed the most flagrant misrepresentations of fact and statement; and unless the Government step in, the Bombay Bench of Justices will become a bye-word throughout the whole of India. The responsibility of any further proceedings analogous to those of last week, when the Bench arrogated to itself imperial functions, and this week when one section employed over-bearing violence to effect its selfish purposes, will rest with the Government. At present, in this matter, there is no rule in Bombay—except the Native rule.

PAYMASTER LAWES CASHIERED AND IMPRISONED.

THE result of the tedious court-martial on Paymaster William Lawes of the 90th Regiment of Foot, which began at Subathoo on the 6th August, has now been published in a general order by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India dated 29th ultimo.

The charges on which Paymaster Lawes was tried were as follows:—

First Charge.—With having, at various places, and at Subathoo, between the 20th June 1865 and 11th March 1868, and both dates inclusive, fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four, annas four (Rs 7,394-4), or thereabouts, public money belonging to Her Majesty's Army, received by him as Paymaster of the 90th Regiment of Foot, the said sum of rupees seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four, and annas four (Rs. 7,394-4) being the balance shown in the specification attached to this Charge.

Specification to accompany the first Charge against Paymaster W. Lawes, 90th Light Infantry, showing the balance of public money at his debit on the 11th March 1868:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance due to Government on Pay List to 31st January 1868	1,215 7 0	
Due to A, B, C. D. E. F. H. and I. companies to 31st January 1868..	1,513 7 9½	
Received from Canteen receipts for January 1868	4,936 7 0	
Short paid on Lieutenant Agnew's account for February 1868..........	324 10 11	
Pay of Capt Caulfield for Feb. 1868.	415 6 0	
Cheque No. 20, 1st advance for February 1868	8,000 0 0	
Cheque No. 21, 2nd advance for February 1868	8,000 0 0	
Cheque No. 22, 3rd advance for February 1868	3,000 0 0	
Cheque No. 23, 1st advance for March 1868.............................	6,000 0 0	
Balance of Regimental 3 per cent. Fund, Regimental, to 31st January 1868	214 3 3	
Balance of Regimental 3 per cent. Fund, Government, to 31st January 1868................	43 3 2	
Credit from 109th Foot for Private Mitchell, C Company	7 9 8	
Error in addition in Capt. Ferryn's account for February 1868	100 0 0	
Received from Medical Subordinates, house rent, March to July 1867	146 8 0	
Recovered from the pay of Capt. Rennie for February 1868, sea-pay for acting Non-Commissioned Officers, to whom this sum should have been paid	133 12 0	
Received from Canteen receipts for February 1868	4,149 1 11	38,202 12 8½
Deduct:—		
Amount of disallowances passed on re-audit	269 2 10	
Balance due from G Company on 31st January 1868..................	1,045 3 7¼	
Balance due from K Company on 31st January 1868..................	25 13 3¾	
Pay of Officers for February 1868 ..	9,507 0 4	
Staff allowance for February 1868 ..	1,635 6 8	
Pay of Medical Subordinate Establishment for February 1868......	891 3 0	
Pay of School Master for February 1868..........................	89 11 5	
Pay of School Mistress for February 1868	41 0 0	
Pay of Regimental Moonshee for February 1868	30 0 0	
1st Advance to Companies for Feb. 1868	3,000 0 0	
2nd Advance to Companies for Feb. 1868	4,670 0 0	
3rd Advance to Companies for Feb. 1868	4,580 0 0	
Paid on account of F Company for February 1868	144 0 0	
1st Advance for March 1868 to Companies	2,820 0 0	
Remitted for Private Mitchell, 109th Regiment........................	16 0 10	
Draft issued and debitable to D Company for February 1868	22 0 0	
Balance due to Paymaster on Prison Fund to 31st January 1868	13 1 3	
Order on Treasury sent to Station Staff Officer, Dugshaie, for pay of prisoners for February 1868........	19 3 8	
Draft to Quartermaster Gibbins ..	8 0 0	
Cash to Captain Ferryn for error in February	40 0 0	
Total ..	28,950 11 11½	
Cash received over from Paymaster Lawes	1,857 9 0	30,808 7 11½
Balance at debit..........................		7,394 4 9½

Second Charge.—With having at Subathoo, on the 12th July 1867, intentionally given in, to a Regimental Committee, held on that date to verify the balance in his Regimental pay chest, a false statement of money for the use of Her Majesty's Forces, the said statement, dated the 11th July 1867, showing a balance due to him of rupees two hundred and seventy-nine, annas ten, and six pie (279-10-6) to date, whereas, in reality, as he well knew, there was at the last mentioned date a balance against him of rupees two thousand one hundred and eighty, and annas fourteen, and six pie (Rs. 2,180-14-6), or thereabouts.

Third Charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 1st October 1867, intentionally given in, to a Regimental Committee, held on that date to verify the balance in his Regimental pay chest, a false statement of public money for the use of Her Majesty's Forces received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 30th September 1867, both dates inclusive, inasmuch as he had intentionally omitted to enter or to cause to be entered in that statement the sum of rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000), which said amount he received on the public account for the use of Her Majesty's Forces before the 1st October 1867, that is to say, on the 4th October 1867.

Fourth Charge.—With having, at Subathoo, on the 21st January 1868, intentionally given in, to a Regimental Committee, held on that date to verify the balance in his Regimental pay chest, a false statement of public money, for the use of Her Majesty's Forces, received and disbursed by him from the 1st to the 21st January 1868, both dates inclusive, inasmuch as he gave in to the said Committee a statement dated the 2[illegible] January 1868, in which statement he, Paymaster Lawes, had intentionally omitted to enter or to cause to be entered two sums of money, to the aggregate amount of rupees three thousand five hundred and forty-eight, and annas thirteen, and six pie (Rs. 3,548-13-6,) received by him on the public account, for the use of Her Majesty's Forces, between the 1st and the 19th January 1868, both dates inclusive, being portion of Canteen money for the month of December 1867.

The finding of the Court (dated the 5th Oct.) was as follows:—

"The Court finds the prisoner, Paymaster William Lawes, of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry—

"On the first Charge—guilty, to the extent of Rs. 7,231-1-1½ only, instead of Rs. 7,394-4-9½.

"On the second Charge—guilty.

"On the third Charge—guilty.

"On the fourth Charge—guilty."

The Court sentences [illegible]

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

[illegible] Kishen Dass, the Secretary, and will, no doubt, meet with some support. We hope that the Government will double the amount collected by a grant-in-aid.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

OCTROI DUTIES AT LUCKNOW.

THE Chief Commissioner of Oude has recommended that the Municipality of Lucknow be empowered to depart from the practice heretofore obtaining of collecting funds by the octroi duty alone, and to introduce other systems of taxation, such as a house-tax reserving the octroi for native traders and compounding with European tradesmen for a tax on sales. The proposition also involves a tax on the carts which ply through the city in the timber trade, but contribute nothing towards the repair of the roads.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 7.*

INTRIGUING DIWANS.

WE earnestly trust (writes *Indian Public Opinion*) that Sir John Lawrence will not fall into the trap of the Diwans Joala Sohae and Kirpa Ram, who want him to give them a letter of recommendation to his successor, and an acknowledgment of their services and loyalty. These men have only too long been the curse of Kashmere, and it is time that the Maharaja of that country should be freed from these fatal advisers. Any testimonial from Sir John Lawrence will have the effect of perpetuating the mischievous reign of that family in Kashmere, and of forcing on the Maharaja ministers whom he must detest.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE season for changing officers who may be considered to have enjoyed too long a residence at one station doing duty has come round, and several changes have been made. Umballa, Meerut, and Roorkee seem to be the most favourite abodes, as they are so accessible to the Hills. I know of more than one colonel, who used to have only four months in the plains, filling up the remainder with private and privilege leave, and, if refused, quietly going home on furlough. There can be no doubt that too much sick leave was granted, and the new furlough rules will stop the abuse. In my recollection one medical officer had more than 15 years' leave in 20 years' service and was then transferred to the pension list. If the Secretary of State is wise he will endeavour to carry out the suggestions contained in Colonel Broome's scheme, and thus prevent the Army List from containing only the names of field officers. The men first to be got rid of are the lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains of the Staff Corps, as casualties cause no promotion. But, I can assure the Secretary of State and his Council, from a long study of military human nature, and the impecuniosity of the army generally, that few will listen to any offer unless it be accompanied by a bonus and an increased pension. The period from the Mutiny to the present time, with everything quadrupled in expense, has found men so hard up that they can barely exist if they are surrounded with a family. Many are, moreover, seriously embarrassed, or heavily in debt, and a lump sum down on the nail is the only practical *sop* they will be likely to take. To be able once more to be free of debt, and with a passage paid home, many would gladly retire to some small country-place and endeavour to eke out a quiet existence there. It would be very absurd to refuse applications on the ground that the regulated service had not been completed. If officers are drawing the substantive pay of their rank, better get rid of them in that rank than let them run up to a higher. I shall have more to say on this subject again.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is going to open the ball with a large party at "Belvidere House" on the 27th, invitations having been issued to-day. By that time we shall have Sir John Lawrence here to entertain us prior to his leaving India for good, and it is to be hoped that he will not allow his caterer to provide bad champagne at the last ball he gives.

I hope Earl Mayo patronises Cutler and Palmer. There are only two places at which you are not half poisoned with bad wine in Calcutta, viz., at the Lieutenant Governor's and the United Service Club; everywhere else you must "think of your head in the morning." Between ourselves there is neither the good wine nor beer in the country which we, old *Qui Hyes*, drank before the Mutiny. Grape and hop have both degenerated, but then we have no four and twelve bottle men left. I know two men in 1852 who each drank their ten bottles of beer before 12 noon, and went on drinking till night, mixtures being indulged in after that hour. One officer who died at Mooltan at the age of 26, and heir to a baronetcy, died from reducing himself to two bottles of Madeira, and beer *ad libitum.* He formerly drank one square of Holland's, one bottle of brandy, two of sherry and beer every day. We may congratulate ourselves that such men have passed away, notwithstanding I can endorse the old Friar's song of

> "Back and side go bare, go bare,
> Both hand and foot grow cold;
> But belly, God send thee good ale enough,
> Whether it be new or old."

Major Quin, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, lately returned from leave, has been posted to Morar.

The Major General Commanding the Division returned from Darjeeling yesterday under the salute of his rank.

Three companies of the 26th Cameronians, lately quartered in Fort William, were ordered to proceed to Dum-Dum to join the head-quarters of the regiment, which is about to be inspected by the General. The corps is a fine one, but the men have been drinking hard with their easily won batta for Abyssinia. Courts-martial have been pretty rife in consequence. A great number of trials have taken place in the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, also in Fort William.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. Leask, attached to the 26th Cameronians, has been ordered to proceed to Darjeeling and take charge of men en route to Jubbulpore.

The retirement of Major W. F. Leicester, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is announced. He belonged to the cadre of the late 30th Regiment N. I., and his retirement will promote Lieutenant (Capt. in the Staff Corps) F. H. Hood to his Captaincy. Captain Leicester served in the Punjab campaign and was very severely wounded in the face at Chillianwallah. Being very short-sighted he got amongst the Sikh Cavalry, and it was a miracle he was not hacked to pieces. He was fearfully disfigured by his wound, as his face was nearly cut through.

The "Delhi Gazette" states that General Douglas, of the Bengal army, is dead, and that Lieutenant Colonel A. Boyd, doing duty at Meerut, is promoted to Colonel. I believe the "Delhi Gazette" to be misinformed. If not, the steps alluded to in my last will take place, and Colonel Green's retirement will promote another batch. The surname of General Douglas, of the Bengal army, is "Claude." I have seen no such name in the obituary.

The steamer "Lawrence," with men of the Bengal Artillery and 11th Hussars, has safely arrived at Calcutta. The troops proceed in flats, towed by the "Sir William Peel," to Chinsurah. Captain Dyce, R.A., of the 3/25 Brigade at Fort William, has been ordered in charge of the Artillery draft. Owing to the scarcity of grain up-country, not only have the camps of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief been put off, but the relief, both European and native, has been changed. The 1st Regiment N. I. from Dum-Dum proceeds to Agra. A draft of 56 men and 2 officers marched into Fort William this morning, [illegible]. Captain Cooper, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Presidency Division, Colonel Cafe, V. C., Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain F. G. Graham, Aide-de-Camp, have returned to the Presidency from inspection duty with the Major General. Weather getting cooler.

A FICKLE RAJAH.

THE affairs of Chamba are likely again to assume an unpleasant public prominence. Whether the Resident at that State pleases or displeases the Rajah, the result is inevitably an *esclandre.* In this present instance it appears that the Raja of Chamba expelled his first wife (a Rani of Sukheyt) on some frivolous ground, but really because he wanted to be unfettered in his tastes, from his territory, confiscating at the same time both the property she brought him and the dowry which he had given her. They had been living together for twelve or more years, and the lady had always exercised a beneficial influence on her husband. The Raja of Sukheyt is, of course, indignant at the affront offered to his honour, and has appealed to the Punjab Government for redress. The local Government has directed him to take his daughter back, before the case is enquired into, which the Raja is obliged, by Rajput custom in the case of a married daughter, to decline to do. He, however, gives her a liberal allowance for an establishment out of his territory.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN DIOCESES.

IT appears that the Secretary of State for India has approved of the late Bishop Cotton's scheme for a redistribution of Indian Dioceses and the appointment of four additional archdeacons in the place of four chaplains. The scheme was laid before the Government of India so far back as March 1866 and received the cordial support of that Government. It had met, too, with the approval of the Bishops of Bombay and Madras. Bishop Cotton recommended that the Central Provinces, the District of Ajmere, and the English congregations in the Central India Agency, except Gwalior, should be transferred from the Diocese of Calcutta to that of Bombay; and that British Burmah (including the Andamans) and the Straits (unless the latter should be separated from India altogether), should be transferred from the Diocese of Calcutta to that of Madras. He advised, further, that it should "be made clear that the English congregations in the Natives States that are under the charge of the Bishop, with whose Dioceses they are naturally connected, *e. g.* Cochin, Travancore, Mysore, the Nizam's Dominions, &c., under Madras; Rajpootana, Baroda, &c., under Bombay." Two of the proposed new Archdeaconries were to be for the Diocese of Calcutta, one for Bombay, and one for Madras. They were to be placed, respectively, at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, and Rangoon, the first to have charge of the North-Western Provinces and Oude; the second, the Punjab; the third, the Central Provinces and Central India; the fourth, Burmah and the Straits—unless the latter should be dealt with separately. Each archdeacon was to be selected from the chaplains by the Bishop of the Diocese, and was to receive Rs. 250 a month in addition to his chaplain's pay. The object of proposing these new archdeaconries was to secure a "better supervision of the clergy, and to institute some rewards for merit in the present dead level of the chaplains' service." If the proposed changes were carried out the diocese of Calcutta would require eight less chaplains than before (82 instead of 90); that of Madras, six more, or, if the Straits were separated from India (as has been done), only four; and that of Bombay, four. Thus two new chaplains are required altogether, and this part of the proposal, as well as the others, has met with the approval of the Secretary of State. As Sir Stafford Northcote has promised to recommend "to Her Majesty the propriety of issuing, in accordance with the provisions of 3 and 4 of William IV., Cap. 85, Section 93, Her Royal Letters Patent for the proposed alteration in the three Dioceses of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay," we may expect these changes to be carried out soon.

BOMBAY.

WE learn that about 650 candidates are to appear this time at the matriculation examination, which commences on Monday, the 16th instant.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake on the 7th instant was 55 feet 8 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet.

WE understand that Miss Carpenter has accepted a kind invitation to stay some days at the bungalow of Mr. McCulloch, Malabar Hill, where she will proceed to-day.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Taptee," Captain Drewitz, from Cutch Mandvie:—Mrs. Row, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Master Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Falkers.

THE following passengers arrived on the 9th instant per P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Malacca," Captain Macnamara, from Hongkong:—Two Mr. Pollocks, Mr. Wilde, Captain Fraser, Captain Jones, and Mr. Eneas.

IT is announced that the performances at the Great American Circus on Thursday evening (to-morrow) will be for the benefit of Mr. Walter Airey, the clown. The entertainment we hope will attract a good house.

WE understand that Mr. Janardhun Bapoojee, who has been acting as Superintendent of Wheel Tax Collections in connection with the Municipality, has been directed to revert to his former appointment as accountant in the Health Department, where, it was considered, it would be inconvenient to dispense with his services.

WE beg to remind our readers that Harvey's Variety Troupe give their first performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. The programme contains the names of some established favourites of Bombay, and the entertainment promises to be of a most varied description.

IT will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that Herr Schmuck, an accomplished musician, has started a Philharmonic Society, and intends shortly to give a series of concerts in the Town Hall. This gentleman has also organized a really good string band, which will be available for public or private parties.

THE High Court resumed its sittings yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould and Sir Charles Sargent presiding. Sir Joseph Arnould gave judgment in the suit, at the instance of Cazee Goolamally Mahary, against H. H. Aga Khan with regard to a dispute concerning a grave-yard. His Lordship in a lengthy judgment, which we expect to publish on an early day, gave his decision for the defendant with costs.

THE weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October, informs us that the crops in the Bardolee and Chicklee talookas were in a better state than in the other talookas. In some places in Chicklee the people have commenced sowing rubbee crops. In the northern talookas where there had been the least rain the injury to rice, cotton, and other jerayet cropswas much greater. In many places reaping operations had commenced. The district was healthy, except Unklesur and Mandvie, where fever was prevalent.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Sattara," Captain Beyts, to Calcutta:—For Mangalore.—Mr. and Mrs. Nowrojee Bazonjee and three children, Mr. W. Trotter, Mrs. Mason, Lieutenant and Mrs. Walker, Colonel Roe, Lieutenant Roger, R. E., Captain R. C. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Ryan, Lieutenant A. O. Boulderson, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, and Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee. For Tellicherry—Mr. S. A. De Morgan, and Mr. A. Scott. For Cochin—Mrs. Jansen. For Calicut—Mr. P. R. Pudmanath.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held in the library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday last. There were present—Dr. Arnott, C.B., Vice-President; Deputy Inspector General Fox; Drs. Mills, Dymock, Doolittle, Eccles, Joynt, Niven, DeCunha, Ransford, Partridge, and Sylvester, Secretary. The Secretary read "Remarks on Jail Fever" by Dr. Beatty; a case of Aneurism of the Cœliac Axis by Dr. Miller; a paper on Lithotrity, by Dr. Ffolliott; and some Notes on the Treatment of Cholera by Dr. Bainbridge.

THE GROUNDING OF THE "THORNDEAN."—The enquiry into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship "Thorndean," on the Oorun reefs, on 1st October last, was yesterday resumed at the Fort Police Court, when Mr. Roberts, the probationary pilot, and Mr. Morris, who had charge of the "Thorndean," were examined, after which the Court adjourned till Friday next to give their decision. Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government; and Mr. Cleary appeared on behalf of Mr. Morris, the pilot.

AN entertainment in behalf of the Merchant Seaman's Orphan Fund was given in the Grant Road Theatre by the "Haddington" Minstrels on Monday evening. For the occasion the theatre had been thoroughly cleaned; even the road leading to the door had been improved; and what with the new scenery, the clean walls, and the tidy fittings, the theatre had quite a smart appearance. H. E. the Governor patronized the entertainment and was present with his party; the circle was quite filled with a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen; and there was the additional pleasure of seeing a full house. As to the performances we have already spoken, and need only say that the "Haddingtons" quite realized what had been expected of them; their music and singing were good, their fun was appreciated, and their hits at Madame Rachel in particular, and Bombay topics in general were well received. The Minstrels ought to be proud of the reception they met with, and we believe a considerable sum will be handed over to the fund on behalf of which the entertainment was given.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION.

IT is now finally settled that the Broach Exhibition is to be opened on the 22nd of next month by His Excellency the Governor. In the evening of that day there will be a public ball at the Cutcherry, and on the following day Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will hold a durbar for the reception of the native chiefs of Guzerat. Arrangements have been made with the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel to provide a temporary hotel for the accommodation of visitors. The prices of admission to the Exhibition have been fixed at very reasonable rates—season tickets with seat at opening Rs. 5, without seat Rs. 3. None but season ticket holders will be admitted on the three first days. On the following three the prices of admission will be one rupee each. After this other prices will be fixed. Special arrangements are to be made for native ladies visiting the Exhibition. The whole of the arrangements appear to be most complete, and there can now be no doubt that the Exhibition will be a success.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its library rooms on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., when the following gentleman will be proposed for election as a member of the Society without a ballot:—

His Highness Rajaram Chhatrapati, Maharaja of Kolapore.

There will be a ballot for the election of Pherozsha Merwanjee Mehta, Esq., M. A., barrister-at-law, who has been duly proposed and seconded as a member of the Society.

Original Communications.
1. Notes on the Age and Works of Hemâdri.
2. Notes on the Age of Makunda-Râja, the oldest Marathi author, by Mr. Bhâu Dâji, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.
Society's Rooms, Town Hall, Bombay, 9th November 1868.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, on Friday, the 13th instant, at mid-day:—

I.—The following paper will be presented to the Council:—

1. Joint Letter from the Secretary to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Agents to Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies, dated 3rd October 1868, protesting against the Town Dues Bill.

II.—Bills and Orders of the Day:—

1. Bill No. 5 of 1868.—A Bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes.—Second reading.

2. Bill No. 3 of 1868.—A Bill to make further provision regarding the application of (Bombay) Act No. I. of 1855 to Towns and Cities; and to restrict the application of (Bombay) Acts Nos. II. and VII. of 1863 in Towns and Cities; and otherwise to amend (Bombay) Act No. I. of 1865.—Third reading.

3. Bill No. 9 of 1866.—A Bill for the levy of Town Dues.—Consideration of the Bill in detail.

III.—Notices of motion:—

1. In considering in detail the Bill for the levy of Town Dues, the Honourable Colonel Marriott will move that the following Sections be introduced before Section I of the Bill as now printed—

"From and after the first day of January 1869 no person within the City of Bombay shall exercise any of the Professions, Trades or Callings specified in Schedule A to this Act annexed without a license as hereinafter provided; and every person shall annually pay in advance for the said license the Fee specified in the said Schedule A."

The preceding Section to be followed by seven others, the same as Sections 93 to 104, inclusive, of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, "mutatis mutandis."

"SCHEDULE A.
License Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings.
CLASS I.

	Yearly, Rs.
(A) Every Joint Stock Company, whether registered or not under any English or Indian Act or Acts, and every other Company, whether incorporated or not by Royal Charter, Act of Parliament, or Act of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of any of the Presidencies, and carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object the nominal subscribed capital of which is 50 lakhs of Rupees and upwards	1,000
(B) Every Company of any of the descriptions mentioned in division (A) of this class, the nominal or subscribed capital of which is 20 lakhs and below 50 lakhs of rupees	750
(C) Every Company of any of the descriptions mentioned in division (A) of this class, the nominal or subscribed capital of which is 10 lakhs and below 20 lakhs of Rupees	500
(D) Every Company of any of the descriptions mentioned in division (A) of this class, the nominal or subscribed capital of which is below 10 lakhs of Rupees	250
(E) Every Merchant, Banker, or Shroff carrying on business in Bombay in person or as Agent......	100
CLASS II.	
Every person in the service of Her Majesty in Bombay not being a Regimental Military Officer, and every person in the service of the Municipality, or in the service of any Joint Stock or other public Company or Trading Firm, provided the salary of such person amounts to Rs. 1,000 per mensem or upwards	50
Every practising Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, Vakeel or Pleader of the High Court, Small Cause Court, or any of the Police Courts	50
Every practising Architect and Civil Engineer ...	50
Every practising Physician and Surgeon ...	50
Every Commission Agent and Broker employed in the wholesale purchase or sale of Bills of Exchange and Hoondees, or in the wholesale purchase or sale of imports or exports ...	50
Every Contractor ...	50
Every owner or farmer of a private or public Market ...	50
Every owner of Screws for the pressure of Cotton, Hides, or other things ...	50
Every Auctioneer ...	50
Every person in the service of Her Majesty in Bombay not being a Regimental Military Officer, and every person in the service of the Municipality or in the service of any Joint Stock or other public Company or Trading Firm, provided the salary of such person amounts to Rs 500 and is less than Rupees 1,000 per mensem...	25
Every Broker not included in Class II. employed in the sale of Government Securities, or of Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, or of Shares, or in procuring Freight ...	25
Every practising Licentiate of Medicine, Dentist, Apothecary, Veterinary Surgeon, and Native Doctor...	25
Every keeper of a Billiard Room...	25
Every owner of a Printing Press, Hotel-keeper, Shopkeeper, Manufacturer or Trader, the annual value of whose shop or place of business as estimated under Section LVIII. of Act II. of 1865 (Bombay Municipal Act) exceeds Rupees 2,400...	25
Every Pawn Broker ...	25
Every person in the service of Her Majesty in Bombay not being a Regimental Military Officer, and every person in the service of the Municipality, or in the service of any Joint Stock or other public Company or Trading Firm, provided the salary of such person amounts to Rs. 250 per mensem, but is less than Rupees 500 per mensem...	12

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this Schedule, shall be chargeable under only one such designation at the discretion of the Commissioner."

2. The Honourable Colonel Marriott will also move that the following Section be introduced before Section I. of the Bill as now printed:—

"Schedule A to Act II. of 1865 (the Bombay Municipal Act) is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be read Schedule B of this Act; and whenever in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 reference is made to Schedule A of that Act it shall be held to be made to Schedule B of this Act; and the new Schedule shall come into operation on and after such date subsequent to this Act coming into operation as may be notified by Government.

"SCHEDULE B.
Tax on Carriages and Animals.

	Rates per quarter.
On every four-wheeled Carriage on springs..	Rs. 6 0 0
On every two-wheeled Carriage on springs, except Native Hackeries	„ 4 0 0
On every Native Hackery used for riding in and drawn by Bullocks	„ 7 8 0
On every labour Cart and labour Hackery	„ 6 0 0
On every Horse, Pony or Mule of the height of 12 hands or upwards"	„ 7 8 0

3. If any of the Dues specified in the Schedule appended to the Bill be passed, the Honourable Colonel Marriott will further move the addition of the following proviso:—

"Provided that if at any time under the provisions of Section 47 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the rate on Houses, Buildings, and Lands shall be reduced below 7 per centum, those Town Dues shall cease and determine."

4. On the motion for second reading of the "Bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes," the Honourable Colonel Marriott will move the following amendment:—

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee empowered to take evidence on the state of the Municipal Finances, especially in respect of outstanding assets."

5. The Honourable Mr. Mansfield will move for leave to extend the time for presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill.

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ADJOURNED MEETING OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1869. There was a large attendance of Justices, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley occupied the chair.

THE HOUSE-TAX.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said the Bench had now to consider the budget for the year 1869, the first item of which was the house-tax, regarding which Mr. Currey had given notice of motion. He might mention that the Municipal Commissioner was not well enough to be present, but he had written a letter addressed to the Clerk of the Justices, which it might be better to read after the question had been properly brought before the meeting.

Mr. Currey then rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, and which were as follows:—

1. That in the present state of the Municipal finances it is not expedient to reduce the percentage of the house-tax.
2. That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of town dues, or on the movement of trade in the form of transit duties.
3. That any sum which may be required to balance income and expenditure, and provide a surplus, will be most fairly met by the levy of a modified license-tax, by an addition to the wheel-tax on labour carts and by an increase in the police rate sufficient to cover the expenditure under that head.

He said—I beg in the first place to express my concurrence with the Chairman in regretting the absence of the Municipal Commissioner from the discussion this day—(hear, hear,)—and I regret it the more, because the views I will have to advance are somewhat adverse to the policy which I understand Mr. Crawford recommends. The first resolution which I have to propose is that in the present state of the municipal finances, it is not expedient to reduce the house-tax. Now, I believe that the house-tax is in itself about as fair a description of tax as can well be levied, and looking to the large rents derived from house property in Bombay, I really fail to see that the amount is excessive. In Bombay I believe the nominal incidence of the tax is upon the landlords or owners of house property, but how far the real incidence of the tax is upon the owners or on the occupiers,—or in other words to what extent the landlords recover the house-tax in the rent—or whether they do not recover a good deal more sometimes—(a laugh)—it is not for me precisely to say. Nor can I accurately judge the reduction in rent which would be made to the occupiers, among whom are very many of the poorer classes of Bombay, supposing the house-tax was reduced 1 or 2 per cent. by the vote of the Bench. I do believe, however, that I am not wrong in the idea that the reduction to the occupiers would be very small, and in that case it is clear that the benefit which would be drawn from the lowering of the rates would be exclusively derived by the landlords. (Hear, hear.) Now, I would put it to the native Justices, among whom I believe are many large owners of house property, whether that property has not, during the last fifteen years, immensely increased in value. In cases in which the property has descended from father to son, or has remained in the same family, the increase in its value must have been vast, notwithstanding that there has been a slight period of pressure recently in consequence of the results of the share mania. In cases in which property was bought at a fancy price two or three years ago, I would submit that the fact that an inordinate price was then paid for it does not constitute any reason why that property should be relieved from any legitimate tax—and in many recent cases, in all recent cases, in which property has been purchased, it has changed hands subject to a distinct liability under the Municipal Act to be taxed for municipal purposes, and the Justices have in the Act power to raise the house-tax to 10 per cent. I would also ask gentlemen who own house property whether their property has not benefited more than anything by the lavish expenditure of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) The improvements on our streets and roads, the conservancy, the laying on of Vehar water, the introduction of gas—the chief result of all these things has been to increase the value of house property in Bombay. (Applause.) And that is more particularly true in a place the area of which is limited like Bombay, and a place that has, I believe, such a splendid commercial future before it. Now, how under these circumstances, with about 12 lakhs or so of uncollected arrears of taxation, with I think rather more than that amount of municipal debt at the present moment with the house-tax partly pledged as security for a loan, and with no substitute yet provided—how in the face of these facts, my friend Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will establish a case for the lowering of the tax from 7 to 6 per cent., thereby dropping Rs. 1,30,000 of the municipal revenue, for the almost exclusive benefit of a class which I may say really most deserves and is best able to bear to be taxed, I really am at a loss to see. (Hear, hear.) In Calcutta the house-tax has been increased to 10 per cent. Now, I do not go so far as to ask that in Bombay the house-tax should exceed the present figure, 7 per cent., but I do submit to all prudent men that in the present state of the municipal finances there is no case for the reduction. (Hear, hear.) The Municipal Commissioner has inserted the house-tax at 7 per cent. in his printed budget, and my resolution simply confirms what he has therein stated, and if he was here I should claim his vote and ask him to adhere to his budget. I must say that as one quite impartial and anxious for nothing but the right management of the finances of the Municipality, I differ strongly from the policy which the Municipal Commissioner is supporting—namely, that of reducing the house-tax with the prospect of getting town duties, and transit duties, as if the Legislature would grant these, the idea being to shift the burden of local taxation from the shoulders of those who ought to be, and are, best able to bear it, and are reaping the benefit of the municipal expenditure, to put it on some aggravated form on the shoulders of those least able to bear it. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, thus much for the house-tax. Now, with reference to my second resolution, we have already had a very long discussion on the vexed question of town duties, and I think that subject has been pretty well exhausted. I think, therefore, I shall best consult the convenience of the Bench by being very brief on that point. My second resolution simply invites the Bench to declare——

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—That is not the subject before the meeting.

The Chairman—I think I must take the sense of the meeting as to whether Mr. Currey can be heard upon his second resolution or not. It appears to me to involve substantially the same question as that which was decided by the Bench after two days' debate. I put it to the meeting whether that is not substantially and precisely what was decided on the last occasion—(hear, hear)—and I will read to you from a book of authority, on which I would be disposed to act. The book I refer to is May's Parliamentary Practice, and I will read to you an extract regarding the bringing forward a question for a second time in the same session. Mr. Bayley then read an extract from the book showing that it was irregular to bring forward the same question or bill twice in the same session, and continued—Now I put to the meeting whether the question which my friend Mr. Currey is now proposing to discuss is not precisely that which was debated for five hours in the beginning of last week and again for four or five hours on Thursday. If we were to hear all the arguments over again we may do so, but I would state the practice in England and put it to you whether it is for Mr. Currey to re-open the discussion of a question which has been already settled. (No, no.)

Mr. Currey—I beg to say two or three words on the question the Chairman has just raised. My three resolutions are connected together and form a kind of sequence, but I have no intention of troubling the Bench, and should have endeavoured to avoid as far as I could renewing the discussion on the second resolution. But you destroy entirely the sequence of my alternative plans regarding municipal finance if I am not allowed to propose all the three resolutions, and therefore I would put it to the Bench to decide the point.

The Chairman—Then I apprehend the simplest plan will be to put it to the Bench "whether Mr. Currey should be allowed to move his second resolution." I don't know if that will meet your wishes.

Mr. Currey—I was going to make a speech on all the three, and then put all the three together.

The Chairman thought the question lay entirely in the discretion of the Bench. He would venture now to propose—

Whether Mr. Currey be permitted to move the second paragraph in the resolution of which he gave notice.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded this motion.

A show of hands was taken, when 6 voted in the affirmative and 20 in the negative, so that Mr. Currey was disallowed to speak to his second resolution.

Mr. Currey—Well, I hope no impediment is going to be offered to my third resolution. (A laugh.) I now proceed to——

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—We are now discussing the house-rate. Now, I put it to you whether or not, after we get to the items of income, resolutions could not be proposed on each of these, and thus the question would be discussed at the proper time. To discuss these matters at present would be interfering with the consideration of the house-rate.

Mr. Currey—As I said before my resolutions contain a distinct plan which I was anxious to submit to the Bench, as opposed to the mode by which the Municipal Commissioner proposes the Municipality should be found in ways and means for 1869. You won't allow me to put my second resolution, but when we leave out of the discussion the matter of town duties, which was discussed at such length, I apprehend I am now in possession of the meeting, and should be allowed to go on with my third resolution.

The Chairman—It seems to me that the third resolution is really premature. It is taking up bits of the various items of income which it would be very desirable we should discuss at the proper time. Mr. Currey will have opportunities of afterwards putting three resolutions of this nature, and if he consents to postpone the latter two motions, he will have the additional advantage of making three different speeches and replying on each, instead of as at present making only one speech and one reply on each of the different items; and it seems to me that by doing so instead of bringing forward this as an abstract question that it is desirable to do certain things, it would be better to bring on the discussion when we come to the items referred to by the resolutions.

Mr. Currey—Then I suppose that is your ruling as Chairman.

The Chairman—No, I merely suggest that.

Mr. Currey—Well, if I am allowed I will rather go on.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Does Mr. Currey intend to propose a license-tax? Is that your object, if you please?

Mr. Currey—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Nowrojee—To supply the deficiency I suppose, required for municipal expenditure?

Mr. Currey—Yes, as part of the means.

Mr. Nowrojee—But have we not resolved from what means to get the money we require,—namely, by the levy of town duties? (Oh, oh.) That has been sanctioned by the Bench.

Mr. Wood—The Legislative Council has to decide that.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—But how can we know what we shall expend till we know the sources of our income. I believe there is a proposal that the house-tax ought to be 10 per cent. (No, no.) Now, for instance, only when the house-rate is decided will we know what police rate is required and so on, and so it will be more to our advantage to defer this resolution till the item of the Budget to which it refers comes before the Bench.

Mr. Currey—Well, I am in the hands of the Chairman, and I should wish the discussion to be proceeded with in the way most in harmony with the feelings of the meeting.

The Chairman—You see the third item in the estimate is the license-tax, and I think it is very undesirable that a single member of the Bench should—I don't say surreptitiously, because that perhaps may be offensive; but by taking the course which my friend Mr. Currey is taking—anticipate the full discussions the Bench will have on each item. (Applause.) I suggest to him the desirability of withdrawing, with the permission of the meeting, this third resolution, and then he can propose and discuss everything when we come to the proper item. (Applause.)

Mr. Currey—I have no objection to agree to what the Chairman says if that is the wish of the meeting. (Applause.)

The Chairman—Then, gentlemen, I apprehend that Mr. Currey's motion will now take the effect of moving that the first item in the budget—namely, the house-tax—remain for the ensuing year at 7 per cent.

Mr. Currey—Yes, I move my first resolution separately, as follows:—

That the rate to be levied upon houses, buildings, and lands in the City of Bombay for the year 1869 be fixed at seven per cent.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama seconded Mr. Currey's motion.

The Chairman—Any gentleman who has anything to say to that resolution or any amendment to propose will do so now, otherwise I will put the question. (A pause.) Well, perhaps the present will be a good opportunity for reading the Municipal Commissioner's letter on this subject.

The Clerk (Mr. Leathes) then read the following letter:—

Bombay, 9th November, 1868.

To F. S. Leathes, Esq.,
Acting Clerk of the Peace.

Sir,—I am unfortunately prevented by sickness from attending the meeting, but desire to record my views on the house-rate question, and I shall be very glad if they can be expressed to the Bench to-day.

I think those who are so eager to insist upon a 7 per cent. house-tax have not appreciated the true position of the Municipality. I take it that the main object of the recent debates has been to reform the entire scheme of municipal finance and to equalise the pressure of taxation, so far as it can be done.

A great deal has been said about exceptional times, and that the house-rate should, therefore, be maintained at the exceptionally high rate of 7 per cent.

Now that the town duties question has been so satisfactorily disposed of, I deny that there is anything strictly exceptional in the position of the Municipality; admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that there may be somewhat of extraordinary need, then I still maintain that in assenting to a 6 per cent. house-rate, the house-holders interest has conceded enough, and shows that it is willing to accept its full burden, and not to take selfish or undue advantage of the success of the town duties measure.

No one knows better than I do the enormous fluctuations in the value of house property, and I distinctly state my conviction that for many years to come house property cannot bear, at the very utmost, more than 7 per cent., and this rate would only be justified by some great emergency, such as certainly does not now exist. We were only justified in raising it to 7 per cent. for 1868, because time pressed and there was no other way of bringing our income up to our expenditure.

If we look at all the clauses in old and present Acts, it will be seen that it was never contemplated that the house-rate should ordinarily exceed 5 per cent. In fact 5 per cent. is fixed as the *normal* rate, anything beyond that being obviously kept as a reserve for great emergencies,—such emergencies are, disasters, fires, pestilence, famine, water famine, &c. We might at any moment be called upon to incur heavy expenditure for any one or more of these emergencies. An accident to Vehar would involve us in enormous outlay; a famine in the provinces north of us may even now force this corporation, as it forced Calcutta last year, to incur huge outlay in pauper hospitals, and so forth.

And should this happen, and we have our house-rate already raised to its maximum, what reserve should we have? Whence so suddenly could we obtain the needful funds? We should be forced to go crying to the Legislature for new modes of raising money, and in the meantime the action of the executive would be paralysed, a lasting disgrace fixed upon the town, and maybe a great injury done to its advancement.

No! 6 per cent is already fully as much as house property can bear. 7 per cent is merely oppressive and prevents what we so much desire to see, the provision of more house accommodation.

On any real emergency arising, such as I have described above, I know full well that the house-holder interest, which numbers in its ranks men who have spent lacs of private fortune upon the town, will willingly come forward and recognise the need for a higher rate. Meanwhile the house-rate being the back-bone of the Municipality, do not let us load it needlessly.—Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

After a pause, the Chairman asked if any other remarks were to be made; and after another pause, and just as he was about to put the motion to the meeting, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee rose to move as an amendment—

That the house rate for 1869 be reduced to 6 per cent.

[We much regret that heavy pressure on our space compels us to keep over Mr. Dosabhoy's able and lengthy speech in support of his amendment till to-morrow.]

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the amendment, and in doing so said—In supporting the amendment I shall detain the Bench as short a time as possible, for after the able speech that has been delivered to you by my friend Mr. Dosabhoy, and after the statistical information which he has been kind enough to collect for the information of the Bench, I don't think it will be necessary for me to occupy your attention for any length of time. (Hear, hear.) I will only take the liberty of amplifying some of the arguments that he has placed with so much force before you, and entreat your attention to them. You will see, for the statistics that he has quoted from the Municipal Commissioner's own report will have satisfied you, that a large number of the householders are of the poorer classes of people living from hand to mouth. These have very great shifts to make in order to earn their livelihood, and, gentlemen, you will therefore be convinced that anything you do to increase the burdens of taxation which already fall heavily on them, ought to be well considered before receiving your sanction. I will assume what has been said over and over again, that the house-tax in a great many instances falls upon the tenants. I do not endeavour to controvert that statement. I think that in a great many cases that is correct, but, gentlemen, do not levy a heavy and oppressive house-tax which will fall heavily on the poor people of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Relieve them from the burden of taxation against which they have been complaining long and loudly. (Hear, hear.) Look to the masses of occupiers of these small houses and huts paying under Rs. 20 a year; what must be their condition? People paying one or two rupees a month for rent must live in a small way, on a very small income, labouring for their existence as hard as possible: and if you impose a heavy house-tax, it will fall undoubtedly on these poor people, because they have not entered into any agreements with their landlords for any length of time; they are monthly tenants, and will be made to pay an increase immediately on the rate being increased. It is high time that such people were relieved. There is many a man with wife and children occupying only one small room and paying a rent of one or two rupees a month, occupying as small a room as possible in order that he may be as free as he can from paying anything out of the small limited income that he has for his maintenance and livelihood. Gentlemen, you must have mercy on these poor people. Lighten the burdens on them, enable them as much as possible to live with a little comfort. Do not grudge them that, and the best plan of showing that that is your feeling is by reducing the house-rate as much as possible. (Applause.) Such classes of people require better habitations and better accommodation than they now have, and you should, in the taxes you sanction and impose, have this in view, and levy as light a house-rate as possible, in order that their rents may not be increased by their landlords, and that they may live as comfortably as they can on their income. Besides the house-tax there will be a number of others, such as hallalcore cess, which will press heavily on them. Then as you go up the scale, I find another class occupying about 6,740 houses. Of course these pay a little more rent, but still a very small amount according to their limited incomes, and these must be relieved, so that in that last two classes of occupiers of houses there are about 13,000 or 14,000 houses occupied by the poor middle classes and the poorest classes of the people. These, gentlemen, are the people on whom the burden of taxation will fall—and that not after a few years or so, but immediately. They are monthly tenants, almost tenants at will and in order to lift the burden from their shoulders as much as possible, I would exclude all those who live in these houses and pay only some Rs. 2 a month. (Hear, hear.) I would exclude these altogether from paying house-rates. (Applause.) Unfortunately the Municipal Act does not admit of our doing so, but that Act will be revised and will go before the Legislative Council in an improved form, and I hope to see these poor people excluded altogether from the burden of these taxes. (Applause.) It has been very ably and satisfactorily shown that the large majority of house owners are not the rich landlords which the European gentlemen think them to be—they are not thriving on very handsome incomes, they are not all receiving so high and handsome rents as a few of the richest of them do. You must not be carried away, as Mr. Dosabhoy has shown you, by an idea that those with whom you are acquainted and who have houses at Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and who get high rents for their houses, are the majority of our landlords, but you must know that these are a small insignificant minority. (Mr. Knight—A handful.) Yes, a mere handful. You should not taunt us by saying that we wish to throw the burden off our own shoulders and put it on other people. Facts and figures show you there is no such thing intended, and therefore I respectfully submit that you will, by a large majority, sanction the proposal in the amendment to reduce the tax from 7 to 6 per cent. It has been told you in what manner the house-tax has been raised, that it has been arised by the landlords themselves, and that will satisfy you they don't wish to shirk their burden whenever there is a necessity. But I agree with the opinion that the normal rate of the house-tax should be 5 per cent., or should not at any rate exceed 7. And the moderate tax which the Bench is asked to make, and I consider it is a step in the right direction, will go forth to relieve the middle and lower classes of the people. Gentlemen, you should give every help and encouragement to every proposal that has for its object the bettering of the condition and the improving the comforts of the poorer classes of the people. I should like to see the day when public-spirited landlords should contrive, in the best manner possible, to construct ranges of buildings for the accommodation of the poorer and middle classes of people, such as I have seen in England, for the comfort and convenience of the labouring classes who are so well cared for there. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I shall be glad to see that day, and I hope the Bench, so as to encourage the people to increase this accommodation for the comforts and convenience of the middle and poorer classes, will not sanction the house-rates being levied at the rate of 7 per cent. Then they ought to go on decreasing that from time to time as an inducement to people to invest their money in landed property, and so increase house accommodation, which is very much wanted in Bombay. The population of this town has been rapidly increasing from year to year, and in the same proportion the demand for house property has been on the increase. (Applause.) Therefore we find the poorer classes huddled together in single rooms under the greatest inconvenience and discomfort. Such a state of things must have a remedy, and you are the proper representatives of the people that ought to take cognizance of these matters, and encourage the people so as to enable them to build good houses for the accommodation of the middle and poorer classes. Now, unless you reduce these heavy burdens of taxes, there is no chance or likelihood of that being done. (Hear, hear.) I appeal then to you, gentlemen, who care for the wants of the poorer classes, to take every step to increase their comforts and sanction every proposal likely to tend to do so. (Applause.) I will not detain you any longer. (Hear, hear.) The house-tax is really excessive and oppressive, and should not stand at the present figure. It was only by surprise that it was raised. People were not prepared for the increase. Many members had no notice of the proposal, otherwise there would have been a greater number of Justices present last year and the increase would not have been sanctioned, and I think it was all of a sudden and by a surprise that it did take place. A great many Justices were under the impression that at the meeting at which the house-tax was increased no such motion would be made. The Municipal Commissioner had proposed that the rate should be 6 per cent. and therefore did not attend; they were under the belief that the Commissioner's proposal would be adopted as many of his recommendations are. He commands so much influence, and his views are so predominating at this Bench, that the Justices who would otherwise have attended and opposed the enhancement of the house-rate were kept away. That accounts for the increase, and I think this is the best time to remedy that. I do not ask you to reduce it to 5 per cent., but at all events reduce it to 6; and my motives in asking you to do so are for the convenience and comfort of the poorer classes. It will tend to that end, and if it is any sacrifice on the part of the Municipality, it will be a good, just, and proper sacrifice. (Applause)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee said there could be no doubt that no one wished heavy taxation. If they could manage with a 5 per cent house-rate it was not necessary that it should be 7 per cent. An estimate had been made on the other side for making up the deficiency, and if that could be done by a reduction of municipal expenditure every one of them would no doubt be happy. But how was it to be done? By putting on town duties and then asking for a reduction of the house-tax. In this way they certainly would not be doing any good to the poor. (Hear, hear.) And he would show them from their own figures. They were trying to put on town duties, and thus reduce the house-tax and take the burden from their own shoulders. (Oh, oh.) He was very glad that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had favoured them with so many figures, but he thought these figures were like a two-edged sword, and would cut Mr. Dosabhoy's own fingers. According to the Municipal Commissioner's Budget, a 7 per cent. house-tax would realise Rs. 9,28,000. Well, that would show an annual valuation of houses of Rs. 132 lakhs. Mr. Dosabhoy had shown that there were 14,000 houses in Bombay the value of which was only Rs. 500 per annum. This would yield about 42 lakhs: the houses owned by the bulk of the people only amounted in value to 42 lakhs and the remainder to 90 lakhs. That showed that the poor did not pay so much as the rich, and that the rich wanted to throw the burdens off their own shoulders.

Mr. Dosabhoy—The other side wants to throw the burden off the whole 800,000 people on these house owners.

Mr. Sorabjee continued to say that out of the little corner at the head of the table he could point out nine gentlemen who owned one-tenth of the whole property in Bombay. If the Bench chose he would name them,—("no, no,")—and that would show how disinterested this movement was. (Laughter.) If he went over the list of Justices he thought he could show that a-half of the rates were payable by the Native Justices who were present. He had not gone thoroughly into it—(a laugh from the opposite side,)—but he had a few figures about nine gentlemen, and he thought could show that they got a-half of the rates from the Native Justices. He would not do so unless the meeting wished—(no, no,)—but that would show if these gentlemen were disinterested in their motives. There was another thing. A good deal had been said about income from landed property. He admitted that house owners did not obtain more than 5 or 6 per cent on the value of their property. That was his experience. (Hear, hear.) There might be instances in which it was larger, but it was not generally so. But that circumstance was no justification for people trying to excite their sympathy on behalf of the poor landlords. It was quite true, he believed, that in general the income in land investments in Bombay was only 5 or 6 per cent. a year, but gentlemen might as well on the same principle excite their sympathy on behalf of the investors of money in Government securities by saying that they barely got 5 per cent. on their money. When people chose to obtain the best security for their capital they ought to be content with a moderate percentage of interest. Thus people who wanted the best and the least troublesome investment preferred Government paper, next to which the people of Bombay classed landed properties, and so long as landed properties were considered safe investments they would never yield, generally speaking, more than a moderate rate of interest on the valuations of the day. But to say from this that the landlords of Bombay were sufferers was the reverse of fact. They were on the contrary gainers, owing to the class of securities they held being so much esteemed as a mode of investment by the body of the people. Excluding the period between 1863 and 1865, when they had the land and share mania, he thought it could be conclusively shown, if the fact was not patent to everybody, that within the last 20 years no class of the permanent residents of Bombay had been benefited so much as the landlords. He could appeal for confirmation of this view to old European residents who used to pay rents for bungalows on Malabar Hill at 80 to 100 rupees a month, the same being then valued at 15,000 to 20,000 rupees each, and the present rents of the same or similar bungalows with probably a more limited extent of ground, yielding 250 to 300 rupees a month, and valued at 40,000 or 50,000 rupees each. The same might be said of offices in the Fort; large houses rented at 400 or 450 rupees a month 20 years ago now brought 1,500 to 2,000 rupees. Chawls for the poor purchased 15 years ago for 50,000 rupees and then yielding 250 rupees a month, now yielded 800 rupees, equal to 16 per cent. per annum net on the original investment. Let them ask any landlord in Bombay to produce his rent roll of 15 or 20 years ago and compare it with the present one of the same properties, and then it would not be difficult to decide whether there was anything in their condition to excite the sympathy of the Bench. He would say again that there was no class of the citizens of Bombay who had been benefited so much within the last twenty years by the prosperity of the place as the landlords—prosperity attained by trade and by the exertions of its commercial population, European and Native. The landlords of Bombay were fully entitled to share in this prosperity, but when they attempted to obtain a portion of their municipal expenditure by a tax on the trade which had made them prosperous they certainly exposed their conduct to severe criticism. The landlords had done nothing for themselves, trade had done it all, like in some places in England where a nobleman's estate was improved by railways and the industry of the people around, rather than coming with tears in their eyes and wailing about the taxes. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to go into personalities, but he had a little memorandum that would show the properties bought by the Justices some 25 or 30 years ago, and yet these were not pleased but he believed were screwing their tenants.

The Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—There were not more than half a dozen bungalows at Malabar Hill fifteen years ago.

Mr. Taylor—Indeed I know better. There were thirty at any rate.

Mr. Sorabjee continued to say that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy bought Metkee's chawl in the Fort 15 years ago, inhabited by poor people; the price paid was Rs. 82,000; the present income was Rs. 1,400 per month or thereabouts. That was a pretty handsome return.

Mr. Dosabhoy—He has not so much as that.

Mr. Sorabjee—I may be wrong, by Rs. 100 or so, but it is about that. He bought the National Bank buildings about the same time for Rs. 1,25,000, and the present income is about Rs. 3,000 per month. Sudder bungalow was bought 18 years ago for Rs. 35,000, and latterly the rent of the place was Rs. 1,800 per month, Rs. 21,600 per annum! This is the result of the labour and intelligence of the commercial classes, European and native.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that all house-owners were not like Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Mr. Sorabjee continued to say that the landlords had no cause of complaint. They were quite justified in making the best use of their property and taking that share in the general prosperity of Bombay, but what he said was that it was the commercial classes who had done everything for the landlords of Bombay, for without the commerce of Bombay the houses would not have risen in value. There was a deficiency in the municipal budget, which Captain Hancock would explain to them, and if the income of the Municipality did not come up to the amount which they wanted to provide, the deficiency would rest upon the Justices who reduced the house-rate from 7 to 6 per cent.

Captain Hancock said he had not come prepared to speak on the occasion, but Mr. Sorabjee had requested him to give certain figures to the Bench regarding their expenditure for the next year. It had been argued in some quarters that the consideration of expenditure should be left out altogether, and that they ought to argue the question of rates on abstract principles, an opinion which he certainly could not endorse. (Hear, hear.) He thought the different sources from which they ought to derive their income—the nature of their taxes—ought to be argued on general principles; but when it came to the question of the amount to be raised from each, the case became quite different. They had certain sources of income laid down for them by the Act. Some of those were for special purposes, and he thought all members of the Bench would agree with him that all taxes for special purposes ought as far as possible to be so calculated as to meet special expenses for those purposes. Other taxes were raised for the general purposes of the Municipality; of this class they had two, the house rate and the license-tax, and town duties also, if the bill were passed, would be of this class.

The Hon. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy said he might mention that 7 lakhs was the estimated income from town duties.

Captain Hancock said the house-rate was one of the taxes for general purposes, town duties would be another, and the present moribund license-tax was a third. He would be glad to see that tax doctored up and resuscitated in an improved form, because he thought that in taxation, as other things, variety was pleasing. (Hear, hear.) Last year their case was different; for they had then only two sources of income for general purposes,—namely, the house-rate and the license-tax. The license-tax had been put down at an outside estimate of 4 lakhs, and had since been proved to have been greatly over-estimated, as the yield was not over 2½ lakhs. He fully admitted that he was taken by surprise when the 7 per cent. house-rate was proposed at the meeting on the Budget for 1868. He had had no idea that a 7 per cent house-rate would be proposed, and he was sure that when it was proposed it took both sides of the house by surprise. (Hear, hear.) But the Finance Committee had had the condition of affairs under consideration for some time previously, and did not know where to turn to get money, and they voted for the 7 per cent. because they did not see any source of income elsewhere. The case might be different now. He had no wish to advocate the taxing of house property unreasonably, and he thought there was a great deal in the arguments put forward by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, especially as regarded the incidence of house-rates upon poor people; but he contended that they *must* take the expenditure they had to meet into consideration and distribute that expenditure between the different sources of income. It surely was more unprincipled—and he had gravely been called unprincipled for saying something of this kind before—to run into debt year after year, 1½ lakh one year, and 2 lakhs the next, and to go on increasing their indebtedness year by year, than it was to keep up a 7 per cent. house-tax or to raise town duties. With regard to this tax he had come here, as he had to the last meeting, with his mind not made up, and if the argument for the reduction of the house-tax were as unanswerable as those for town duties, he should vote for it. But before they went on arguing he would just place before them the state of the municipal finances. The Finance Committee had intended to lay a report on this subject before the Bench, but when they came to draw it up they found such a diversity of opinion among themselves that they could not agree to any report at all. The following extracts from the draft report which had been drawn up by himself were, however, he believed generally concurred in by all. He would read the extracts to them. Captain Hancock then read as follows:—

In the estimate of income of the Municipal Fund for the year 1869, the Commissioner puts down the income from the house-rate (at 7 per cent.) at Rs. 9,28,460, and he also calculates upon getting Rs 3,50,000 from "license-tax, town duties, or other substitute." The latter has yet to be determined upon, and the two together would amount to Rs. 12,78,460. The income from other sources is estimated at Rs. 9,96,200—total Rs 22,74,660.

The total estimated expenditure is Rs 22,33,792, the estimated saving being Rs. 40,868, but a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the Roras Road to Parell ought to have been entered, which will reduce the saving to Rs. 15,868.

A select committee of the Justices is about to report on the subject of establishments, and will deal with items 1 to 10 and item 19 in the estimate of expenditure. The grants will doubtless be revised in accordance with their recommendations, which may involve reductions of greater or less amount in some of the items. Looking, however, at the extent of the reductions which the Municipal Commissioner has already resolved upon in the most costly departments—viz., the Road repairs and Engineering, the Health Department, and the Halalcore Department,—as shown by comparing the Budget grant for 1868 with the estimate for 1869, it is perhaps not anticipating the report of the select committee to say that it may be expected that the further reduction which may be shown to be feasible will be but slight. The margin of saving left, as above shown, is very small, smaller than the committee consider it is prudent to allow. There is also every probability, as previously stated, that a large deficiency for the year 1868 will have to be made good. The committee are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that the income provided in the estimates for the Municipal Fund is less than it ought to be. Assuming that the house-tax is continued at its present rate, 7 per cent., a further sum of about 3½ lakhs will have, in the opinion of the committee, to be drawn from a license-tax, town duties, or other sources, as an addition to the regular income of the municipal fund, with one lakh more to meet the deficiency in the license-tax yield for 1868; and this sum, amounting to 4½ lakhs altogether, is necessary to meet the wants of the Municipality during 1869.

If the house-rate was reduced to 6 per cent they would have to add to the sum of 4½ lakhs a sum of Rs. 79,000 or thereabouts. This would bring up the amount to the sum they required to raise from this source,—5¼ lakhs at the lowest computation. And he thought they must not exclude this view from their consideration of the subject to-day. If they could be quite sure that either the town duties alone, or the town duties and an improved license-tax, which he had heard had been talked about, would give them that income, or something over it, then a great many of them, he thought, would be perfectly happy to vote for a reduction of the house-rate; but he for one, unless he could see his way clearly to keeping out of debt during this ensuing year, could not vote for any reduction of any rate whatever. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said Mr. Knight had told them that he (Mr. Maxwell) was not a political economist, nor did he pretend to be a statesman; but he had just sufficient knowledge of figures to be able to show that the emphatic appeals of Mr. Dosabhoy and Mr. Nowrojee, on behalf of the poor coolie, to reduce the house-rate, were neither more nor less than humbug. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The proposal to reduce the house-rate would affect these poor coolies who paid one rupee and two rupees to the extent of 2 annas and 4 annas per annum respectively, and this was what they were occupying the time of the Bench for, to save the coolie 2 annas or 4 annas. Why, the coolies drank more than that in a week. (Laughter.)

Captain Hancock said he might remark that the difference in amount between the income from a 7 per cent. and a 6 per cent. house-rate would be about Rs. 1,30,000, which would make the amount to be raised nearly 6 lakhs.

Mr. Robert Knight was rising to read a prepared speech to the Bench, when

Mr. A. C. Gumpert said—Before Mr. Knight proceeds to read his speech, I wish to raise the question whether Mr. Knight is in order in reading a printed speech. (Laughter.) I have had the honour to be appointed a member of the Bench by three successive Governors, and I must say that with the exception of a venerable old gentleman, no Justice has ever claimed or was ever allowed the indulgence to read this speech. (Hear, hear.) Now, is Mr. Knight, who has a command of language at all events equal to any of us, to be indulged on every occasion, and allowed to come here, not with a written speech, but with a printed speech—(laughter)—to inflict upon us for an hour and a half or two hours. (Hear, hear.) I appeal to the Bench to decide whether it is the practice of the Bench. (Oh, oh, and hear, hear.) We have been taunted with being afraid of speaking before Mr. Knight. (Laughter.) I will on every occasion gratify Mr. Knight by speaking before him if he wishes. On the last occasion I expected to derive benefit from what I supposed would be argument, but certainly we had a diarrhœa of stuff poured forth, which if it were called political economy——

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee called Mr. Gumpert to order.

Mr. Gumpert—Of course, if the chair rules that I am out of order I will sit down.

The Chairman—Mr. Gumpert can address what arguments he likes to what I understand is a question of order, whether Mr. Knight be allowed to read his speech.

Mr. Gumpert—I will confine my remarks to the question whether Mr. Knight should be allowed to come here on every occasion with a prepared speech——

Mr. Knight—That objection was never raised before in any deliberative assembly in the world. I myself have heard speeches delivered in the House of Commons every word of which was read. (Cries of "Never, never.") I, for instance, heard Lord Stanley's speech——(Mr. Connon—No, no.) Pardon me, Mr. Connon, I heard Lord Stanley's speech on the Abyssinian war, every word of which was written and read from the paper. (A Voice—"The figures would be jotted down.") No, every word of it was written. I submit I am perfectly in order and I shall not give way unless the Chairman orders me. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Connon—I will tell the Bench that I was in the gallery of the House of Commons as a reporter more than twenty years ago, and have been in the House of Commons oftener and at longer sittings, I venture to say, than any gentleman in this assembly. Perhaps it was my misfortune; I used to think so then; but such is the case. And I am speaking in the presence of a gentleman who was once a member of that honourable assembly, and I venture to say that it is a fact that no member would be allowed to read a speech. Why the fact that it is a speech implies that it is a thing spoken, and not a written essay which is read. (Laughter.) Lord Stanley, we all know, is a very indifferent speaker, though an admirable statesman, and accordingly he does refer very frequently to notes——(Mr. Knight—"He read every word.") I will venture to say that Mr. Knight is mistaken. And at all events I will say it is not the practice of the House of Commons, and that it would not be tolerated in that assembly. I never saw it tolerated anywhere but in this country, where we put up with a great deal to suit the native gentlemen. Why we can read it all in the papers, very well, and Mr. Knight might as well hand it in and consider it as spoken. (Laughter.)

Captain Henry suggested that the feeling of the Bench should be taken on the subject.

The Chairman said that would be done. Perhaps they would permit him to state what the practice at home was. In May's Parliamentary Practice it was said that in the House of Commons a speaker was not allowed to read his speech. (Applause.) But he also found it stated that reading a speech was permitted in the House of Lords. (Counter applause.) Now, considering that all the native gentlemen, who numbered about 40 as against 30 Europeans in this room, were not intimately acquainted with the English language, even though there were a strict rule, which he did not admit, they should extend the privilege to these gentlemen of reading any remarks they wished to make. He would put the question to the meeting with a view to settle the present case, and also with a view to have a precedent for the future. He would, therefore, put the question to the Bench, whether Mr. Knight should be allowed to read his speech, or whether any Justice should be allowed to read his speech.

Mr. Nowrojee asked to be allowed to say a few words before the question was put. It would be a very inconvenient precedent certainly if they ruled that no one should be allowed to read his speech, for by doing so they would shut the mouths of the great majority of the Native Justices. (No, no, and hear, hear.) It had been said that a speech was a speech, but he did not think a speech was necessarily an extempore speech. It might be either extempore or written.

Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy said they had nothing to do here with Parliamentary rules. In the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and also in the Council of the Governor General, a member was allowed, not only to read his speech, but to send a written speech and get some other member to read it for him. (Hear, hear.) And it would be unfair to restrict Native Justices to speak extempore. Just let the European Justices fancy how they would fare if the proceedings were in Guzerati or Mahratti. (Laughter.)

Mr. Janardhan Succaram said the Justices should rather prefer a written speech to one spoken on the spur of the moment, because before a man put his pen to paper he thought twice, and when one spoke extempore he was not likely to have given so much attention to the subject.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that if they voted that a Justice should not be allowed to read his speech the result would be to stifle expression of opinion by about three-fourths of the members of the Bench. It was plain enough that they only objected to Mr. Knight reading his speech because Mr. Knight had studied the subject, and they found they would not be able to answer his arguments. (Much laughter.) For himself, when a subject was dry, he would put down his thoughts in writing, and if they prevented him from doing so it would be nothing but the despotism of the French Government in another form to prevent plain speaking. (Laughter.) He was ashamed to find such a proposal made here. (Applause.)

Mr. Wood was astonished at Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee so coolly missing the point before the meeting. There was not the slightest desire to introduce any rule that would prevent expression of opinion by the native gentlemen. The objection was that here a question before the Bench was obtaining extraneous assistance from without which it would not otherwise have.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that if the question was put it should be put generally, and not so as to affect any one gentleman in particular.

The Chairman said he would put the question whether a member of the Bench should be allowed to read his speech.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought the proposal should be made by Mr. Gumpert, so as to show the quarter from which it came.

Mr. James Taylor—But no one objects to a read speech.

The Chairman—Then in what phraseology do you think the motion should be put?

Mr. F. Souter suggested that all those to whom English was not their mother tongue should be allowed to read their speeches.

Mr. Gumpert said the question he had put was whether Mr. Knight was in order or not in reading his speech, and thereupon the question had been raised whether Mr. Knight should be allowed to read a printed speech.

Mr. Knight—I certainly will not give way. It is a mere attempt of gentlemen opposite to obtain an advantage. They know that I am not prepared with an extempore speech, and they did not like my speech the other day, and I, therefore, beg to request that the sense of the meeting be taken.

The Chairman—Mr. Gumpert asks whether Mr. Knight is in order in reading his speech. If you wish me to rule I will give you my opinion, and if not I will put it to the Bench.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—We will be bound by your opinion.

The Chairman—I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that Mr. Knight is in perfect order.

Mr. Knight then rose and said—Sir,—I rise to give Mr. Dosabhoy's resolution my most hearty support. The resolution, sir, is not intended as a remedy for the evils and for the injustice of the present rates. Those evils and that injustice will have to be dealt with differently and at another time. Mr. Dosabhoy's resolution is simply important in that it will mark the determination of the Bench to end a system of meeting our expenditure year after year, by merely turning the screw in this room upon the present victims of our selfishness. We have done with that system, and we are now going to try if we cannot make *all* the interests which centre in the island contribute fairly to the municipal expenses. At the close of this debate I purpose to lay upon the table notice of two motions; in the one case asking the Bench for a committee to enquire into and report upon the claims of the Municipality upon the Government—(hear, hear);—and in the other for a similar committee to enquire into and report upon the real character and working of the present system of direct rates. We have heard a great deal, sir, in this controversy, of the selfishness of the landlord class, or in the language of the Chamber, "the wonderful capacity Bombay landlords have for raising rents." I should hope that after the speeches gentlemen have now heard they must be conscious of some misgivings as to the propriety of this cry. Sir, these cries are seldom just, and the persistent effort that has been made throughout this controversy to excite popular prejudices, against the victims of our injustice has been discreditable in the last degree. As to myself of course I have been simply the "hired champion" of the landlords. The selfish and unprincipled class which fattens upon the poor have bought my services, and I am here to-day to rivet the claims of the landlord upon the suffering tenantry of the island. I confess that the charge is so grotesque to myself, that it has occasioned me a good deal of amusement. I suppose after what gentlemen have heard in the course of this debate, that even the most prejudiced of them will admit that it is just possible I have been stirred to move in this matter, by the conviction that we are going upon a false and unjust system altogether; that in our absurd belief in everything English as the perfection of wisdom, we have been betrayed into a gigantic blunder, and that whatever the *direct* rate system may be at home, there is a good deal to be said against it in Bombay. Sir, there never was a more deplorable blunder than the system of finance we have ignorantly set up in this island. Against every *direct* tax upon *the many* there lies in this country an insuperable objection in the way of its collection. You heard what Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy told you the other day about the license-tax. He stated it to be his belief that for every rupee which found its way into the municipal exchequer from that tax, *five* rupees were taken out of the pockets of the people by the machinery employed in collecting it. *Direct* taxation of the masses never has been successful in India, and never will be. I could give you no greater authority upon this subject than Mr. George Campbell, one of the Civilian Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, now canvassing one of the Scotch burghs. Mr. Campbell is one of the ablest men of the whole Indian Service. Let the Bench listen to a few words from his essay on Indian Finance published in 1859—

> All history and all experience show that direct taxes are unpopular in all countries, and that they are especially unpopular in India, where even in a minute form they have already on some occasions excited a popular resistance usually foreign to the character of the people. That direct taxes levied from a large proportion of the population will be detested is, I think, unquestionable.

Concerning a house-tax in particular, he says—

> Unfortunately it is everywhere most unpopular, and it is particularly so in India, as our experience of the small chowkeedar-tax in towns has shown. I do not doubt that by a general house-tax unflinchingly carried out throughout all India a considerable sum might be realized. But the doubt strongly arises to my mind whether it would be worth our while to assess and collect an odious tax over so vast a surface. I do not think it would pay the soldiers required.

Sir, we have heard a good deal about the *octroi* of the mofussil towns. Now, *octroi* in the mofussil towns is a tax on everything, and it is by a very disingenuous use of the word that the duties in this bill before Government are styled *octroi*. (Hear, hear.) No doubt that *octroi* is extremely objectionable, but as a matter of fact the Government of India does not dare attempt to do what we have done here, substitute a house-tax for it. It may be laid down as a leading principle of Indian finance, that direct taxes upon the poor must ever be odious, oppressive, and dangerous from the character of the machinery to which their collection are entrusted. Now, you have heard to-day that of the 2,000 "selfish landlords" whose cause we are pleading on this side, between 4,000 and 5,000 are the owners of just so many huts of an annual rental of Rs. 20 and under! I ask, Sir, whether an attempt to tax *directly* such property was ever heard of in the world before? The owners of these 4,000 or 5,000 huts are presented every year, with a bill for house-rate, and another for police-rate, and another for lighting-rate. I ask you, gentlemen, what you think of a system such as this in a country like India, knowing what you all do of the character of native officials in the lower orders. Gentlemen on the opposite side who have established the system and now defend it do not know what it really is. (Hear, hear.) Under your orders your collector makes out some 12,000 to 15,000 bills for a total gross collection of—how much do you suppose, the magnificent sum of Rs. 9,000! The next stratum of these "selfish landlords" consists of about 3,000 owners of houses of the gross value of about Rs. 8 per month; and here again we have 9,000 or 11,000 bills to be made out for the recovery of the magnificent sum of Rs. 30,000! The next class consists of some 7,000 more, whose properties are of a gross annual value ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 the year: on the average say Rs. 25 a month. We have here again some 20,000 to 25,000 bills to be made out for the magnificent collection of about 2½ lakhs. So that to sum up these three classes, they are as follows:—

		Bills.	Collection.
1	4,500 huts.	15,000	Rs. 9,000
2	3,000 houses.	10,000	,, 30,000
3	7,000 houses.	25,000	,, 2,50,000
	15,500 properties	50,000	Rs. 2,89,000

So that to make a gross collection of about 3 lakhs of rupees, we send out some 50,000 bills to be collected from some 15,000 of the poor and lower middling classes whom we dignify with the title of house owners. I say, gentlemen, a more monstrous system was never heard of in a civilized land; but this absurdity, gentlemen, is the direct outcome of the notion of our political doctors sitting opposite that everything English is the perfection of wisdom, and that every thing Indian should be recast upon the English model. Does any man in this room believe it to be even a tolerable system that 50,000 bills should be put into the hands of the lowest class of Bombay, 'publicans and sinners,' for a gross collection of three lakhs of rupees a year from the people! You have heard Mr. Maxwell, who has called so much arithmetic to condemned it. (A laugh.) The sum is small and yet you send out all these men to collect it. I ask if you can wonder for a moment at Mr. Nowrojee's statement. Is there any difficulty in reconciling Mr. Nowrojee's figures with Mr. Maxwell's arithmetic? (A laugh.) Sir, a more preposterous folly, a more gigantic wrong to the people, was never committed. Every one of those 15,000 properties ought to be struck out of the collector's books. I appeal to the Bench if they ought not. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, if they ought—and I am glad to hear somebody say "Hear, hear,"—what remains?

Mr. Gumpert.—Add another 1 per cent to the house-tax. (A laugh.)

Mr. Knight—What, sir, remains? Take this 15,000 men and the contribution of three lakhs a year wrung from their misery by some 50,000 municipal bills laid on by the sort of leeches who apply them, out of the account, and what remains. The fact stares you in the face, that you are obtaining from the 6,000 or 7,000 men who remain almost all the income of the place. I trust the gentlemen opposite begin to see what I mean when I affirm that the municipal income is being wrung from a mere handful of our fellow citizens. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—I am sorry he is not her— talked about house property fifteen years ago and what it is to do. Why sir, I know the valuation of property for the last fifteen years, and I should like to know to how large a proportion of the property of Bombay his remarks apply. Abandoning the lower strata of proprietors, the 15,000 whom I have described, let us now glance at the remaining classes. They are as follows:—

	House rent.
3,500	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month.
1,300	Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 ,,
1,150	Rs. 120 to Rs. 208 ,,
750	Rs. 203 to Rs. 420 ,,
400	Rs. 420 to Rs. 4000 and upwards.
7,100	

The two last classes, 1,150 properties, consist almost wholly of business premises in the Fort and at Colaba, or of residences at Malabar Hill. It is upon these 7,000 properties you will observe that almost the whole weight of the taxes fall; and, gentlemen, as you all know it is these very properties which have changed hands at such unheard of prices, which have fluctuated so violently in value in the last ten years. Now, of these 7,000 properties some 3,000 are occupied by their owners, and in their case it is of course idle to contend that any but they pay the rates. Whether the character of their investment may have been a good one or a bad—and this Bench knows well what must be the case in the vast majority of these cases—I say whatever the nature of their investment, good or bad, profitable or ruinous, they have to pay the municipal piper while all other classes dance to the music. This very small class of the community is furnishing the municipal income, and the contention is on the other side that while they undoubtedly pay the rates in the first instance, they recover them from their tenants afterwards. Well, that can only apply to 4,000 of them as we have seen, for the rest occupy. The question remains, is the contention true? One gentleman opposite, Mr. Wood, told us in the most confident terms the other night that it was *preposterous*—that was the word he used—to say that the rates fell upon the owner. We will see presently Now, sir, I make this broad assertion as the basis of what I am going to say—that the laws which regulate in ordinary times and places the rent of houses have been completely suspended in this island, by the extraordinary occurrences through which the island has passed in the last seven years. It has been a period of complete revolution. The mountains have been made plains, and the valleys exalted into mountains, and again sunk into the depths. House rents have had no reference whatever to the circumstances and laws which decide them in ordinary times, and I am satisfied that a full generation of years will have to pass away before the operation of those laws will be again discerned. For the first two years of the American war the profits that were made upon cotton fell largely to the lot of Bombay merchants. It was some time before the growers of the staple became sufficiently assured of the course of events to demand the extreme prices which they afterwards exacted, and in the meantime, the lion's share of the profit fell to the lot of Bombay itself. It would have been well for us had it been otherwise. This sudden accession to the wealth of the island, it was, that generated the folly and extravagance that ensued. Unaccustomed to hold land, or invest money in any way in the mofusil, a desperate struggle began amongst our native merchants for the investment of their gains within the limits of this island itself. The result was, as every one knows, that all descriptions of property were submitted to sale, and realized fabulous prices. Land and houses changed hands at enormous prices. I will give you presently an instance within my own knowledge, of what I say, and they are unhappily representative. Now, sir, when political economy pronounces a house-tax to be "a fair and unobjectionable tax" it contemplates a settled order of things, and it would fairly amaze Mr. Stuart Mill, to find his authority pressed into the service of gentlemen opposite, under circumstances such as this island has gone through. In it *every* law has been upset and in abeyance, and it will take a full generation of years to bring matters straight again. In the meantime, owing to these conclusions the house-tax is simple confiscation. It is, sir, a positive relief to turn from the unworthy attempt to excite the passions of the poor against the victims of our injustice, to a thoughtful letter upon the subject which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* a few days ago under the signature H. H. is the only writer on the other side of this question who has dealt with it argumentatively. He says that we have overloked

> The chief cause which governs prices in this very tight little island, where every piece of ground is occupied and held at a rate very far above any possible value for agricultural purposes. This increase in value arises from nothing whatever that the owners have done directly for their property or indirectly for the public. It is entirely the result of a general prosperity which they, as landowners, have done nothing to promote: they are simply borne along with the tide of wealth which commerce has brought to this port. They have come into lawful and peaceful possession of this peculiar property, and it would be neither wise, just, nor politic to attempt to disturb them in it, but least of all classes have they a right to claim exemption from necessary taxation. But it is easy to see that this class, and this class alone, will benefit from the proposed reduction of house-tax. The monopoly of all sites suited for building is so close—not by fault of the owners, but by the physical peculiarities of the island—that in the nature of things the pressure on tenants will, and must be, kept up to the utmost. That portion of the cost of our houses which consists of land rent will rise just as much as taxation may be reduced, and the promised benefit of reduced rents can only be enjoyed by those who are content with "castles in the air."

The writer of this letter is mistaken in supposing that I had overlooked the fact to which he calls attention. I certainly was surprised that on that side the fact was not very much earlier pointed out. The contention is that house-owners have a monopoly of the building sites of the island, and that this monopoly enables them to screw exorbitant rents out of their tenants. As a matter of fact such a monopoly does to a small extent exist in parts of the island, but the objector has overlooked altogether that during the years 1862,-3,-4, and, 65, a mass of the landed property of the island changed hands at prices so enormously in excess of as we now know, of its real value, and that ground rents as an investment have been discounted to so wild an extent, that the present generation will have to pass away before a decent profit will be made upon these investments. The writer overlooks, too, that the Municipality and the State between them in 1864 contrived to discount a draft upon the future ground rent of the island to an immense amount. Let me explain my meaning. The Municipality sold the ground on which the Elphinstone Circle now stands at Rs. 80 per square yard. Now, what is the value of that ground to-day? I doubt if it is Rs. 20. The covering of that ground with offices has given the place a far larger supply of such accommodation than it requires, and the result is that the value of all the landed property in this part of the Fort has been stricken down to a fraction of what it was, and the limit of this depreciation no man can at present foresee. As the new Government offices moreover are built, and the old ones thrown upon the market we shall not improbably see rents 50 per cent. lower five years hence than they are now. In other words the value of the building ground of all this part of the island has been discounted at the expense of the men who bought the land, the present owners. At this moment land which the Government sold upon the Esplanade for building purposes in 1864 at Rs 40 the square yard, the Government itself is now in treaty to buy back at an offer of Rs. 8. Now, to a great extent this has taken place all over the island. The ground with the houses built thereon changed hands at many times its real value. The prospect of the monopoly were discounted for the most absurd sums of money, and we can only reasonably look for a steady and continuous depreciation in ground rents, in spite of the monopoly, for many years to come. Let it be remembered lastly, that in so far as the native town is concerned, the monopoly is coming rapidly to its close. The enormous reclamations at Elphinstone Bunder and the extension of building on the Flats will do precisely for the native town if we can only get men to build on the new sites, what the Elphinstone Circle and the Esplanade have done for house property in the Fort. The argument raised by H. H. is a thoroughly sound one, in ordinary times and places; applied to the circumstances of this island it is altogether delusive. At this moment I am persuaded that the value of land in Bombay for building purpose generally is not so much as it was 20 years ago—while unheard of prices have been paid for it. The argument therefore is baseless: but were it ever so true, it still leave the real question untouched—which is this—is it fair or just under any circumstances to rely wholly upon direct notes for the expenditure? The cost of production *in the long run* determines the rent of houses, as does the prices of goods. But then in this case it *is a very long run* indeed. For houses are not very perishable commodities, nor commodities the supply of which is susceptible of very speedy increase. The rents of Bombay have been determined for many years, not by the cost of building, but by extraordinary fluctuations of demand. From 1860 to 1865 there was a scarcity value attaching to them. The rents paid by tenants had no more respect to the original cost of building than the price of piece-goods at that time had to the original cost of the goods in Lancashire. Since 1865, rents have been falling with even greater rapidity than they rose, owing to the inability of tenants to pay the former rates. At this moment house-owners in the Fort are glad to take what they can get for their houses. ("Oh, oh.") It is a fact; the owners tell that it is, and I believe they are telling the truth. That is my opinion. In these circumstances it is certain that the rates levied upon owners are coming not from the tenant but from the pocket of the owner. It would have been quite as just for the Bench to have asked the Legislative Council year by year to pass a special enactment taxing these men by schedules at the amount of the "rates" as to tax their property in the way we have been doing. They are a mere fraction of the community, and we have made them pay for the whole of the expenditure.

To illustrate the force of my complaint I shall take two or three instances within the knowledge of the whole Bench.

Forbes, & Co.
Graham, & Co.
Remington, & Co.
Mr. Wood.
My own houses.

Now, your contention, gentlemen, is that in all these cases the rent of these buildings, let that rent be what it may, gives a fair return for the capital sunk in these buildings, plus the rates you are levying. That contention is as untruthful as it well could be. Graham & Co.'s offices, it is known, cost 4 lakhs, and they would not yield a rent of more than Rs. 2,000 so that in that case the argument of increase on property though in the very heart of the town is utterly groundless. I beg you, gentlemen, will keep that in mind.

Mr. Sorabjee—That house was built specially for a Parsee landlord, and a great deal of money was spent purposely and uselessly on the house.

Mr. Knight—Forbes and Co., we all know, paid 11 lakhs for their's, and Remington & Co.'s cost, it is well known, 6 lakhs. Now, if you put these properties into the market you will probably get a monthly rent not differing more than Rs. 500. Graham & Co.'s with repairs will probably allow a return of 1 per cent., Forbes & Co.'s will not do so probably for 30 years, and you think it right to fine them £500 a year of municipal assessment for being fools enough to buy the property. And remember that though it may suit Messrs. Forbes & Co. to make no complaint about this yearly confiscation of £500, you cannot make *their* consent to such a wrong, binding upon native house owners, who are looking to their houses for their income. (Hear, hear.) I beg the Bench to mark that these are not exceptions, but that you might go all through the Fort and find similar cases. In these cases I have mentioned I would appeal to gentlemen who are political economists or statesmen whether they are not making these owners pay a fine of £500 a year because they happen to be owners of those properties? I will give another instance of a gentleman—Mr. Wood—who bought a cutch a bungalow the Esplanade. He paid Rs. 16,000 for it, and he pays a fine of £40 or £50, and if he was to leave Bombay he could not get a return of more than Rs. 150 or Rs. 120. I will give you another illustration from two houses I took myself at Malabar Hill from Hurjeewundass on a long lease when he was giving them to everybody else in 1854. I got them at Rs. 27,000 and sold them at Rs. 96,000; the rental to-day is near as possible what the houses cost me, and it is taxed four times as much. These are valuable as applicable to political economy. How absurd is it for gentlemen to apply the rules of political economy, which deal only with normal and settled times, to a period marked by such revolutions as these. Those laws are altogether suspended, and it is an act of absurdity to argue from *then* at a period like *this*, that your direct rates upon the owner find their way to the occupier. As a fact they do *not*. The house owner wears the boot and knows where it pinches, while you who do *not* wear it, insist that it does not pinch him at all. Suppose Forbes & Co. wanted to let their premises over there, you know that they certainly could not get Rs. 20,000 a year for them. And out of that amount you think it just to take Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 for direct rates. So that, without allowing anything for repairs, or depreciation of the property, these gentlemen get just £1,600 a year as interest upon their investment of £110,000. About 1½ per cent.—taking repairs and depreciation into account they get perhaps ½ per cent. Messrs. Forbes & Co. may not care to protest because they are very wealthy, but is the wrong any the less? In the case of Remington & Co. probably the nett return would be a little more, perhaps 2 per cent. Now, these properties are not isolated instances of bad investments. They are but specimens of a mass of similar investments in the island, and to be forcing the unfortunate owners to defray all the conservancy of the island, is grossly dishonest. (Applause.) Mr. Wood belongs, sir, to a class who are Common enough to every community, men who are wise "afte the fact." There is perhaps no man to-day in this room who is a more ardent admirer of the 30 years, settlement system of this Presidency than he, but in 1862 Mr. Wood was upon the other side of this great question, and advocating a permanent settlement of the revenue. Two years hence he will be fully convinced that this Town Dues Bill was a wise and just measure, and that our present system of finance was what I have declared it to be—dishonest. Gentlemen of this school have no confidence in the conclusions of their own mind, unless they have plenty of company. Nothing is so terrible to them as to be alone. Only on Thursday last Mr. Wood told this meeting that our affirmation that the present *direct rates* fell upon the merest fraction of the community was "as preposterous and absurd as the astronomy of the streets." What has he to say to it now? He added the extraordinary statement that "the peculiar circumstances of this island with regard to house property enable the owners always to get a large return for their capital." The statement was simply a proof of his complete want of insight into the condition of the island. The same want of insight which makes it impossible for him to discern the scope of that article in the "Economist," which gentlemen "opposite" are so anxious to explain away. While the "Economist" is advocating in express terms "an indirect tax" upon water as a supplement to "direct rates," Mr. Wood scouts the notion that such an idea could have been in the mind of the writer. "Levy a tax," he exclaimed, "on the necessaries of life; set up town duties? No such thing! The 'Economist' on this main point is diametrically opposed to the advice we have had offered us here." It is very shocking in Mr. Wood's eyes that we should propose to levy a tax upon *grain* in Bombay, although the "Economist" distinctly approves a tax upon *water* in England. A tax upon *water* at home is all right. Mr. Wood has nothing to say against a tax upon the poorest lodging of Bombay because it has the sanction of existence. It is: and that is enough for these consistent gentlemen. Whatever is—is right. It is quite right to tax water in Manchester and lodging and clothing in Bombay, because the thing is; but you will put these gentlemen into hysterics if you talk of adding *grain* to the list. But the most extraordinary statement made by this gentlemen, sir, was contained in the closing sentence of the speech. The statement is so precise, while it is so absolutely at variance with all fact, that I am literally amazed that it should have been made. The statement is that at present the "whole weight of municipal taxation really rests on profit and wages, and scarcely any of it in capital." Very well, sir, what I have to deal with is these two statements; in the first place that "the house owners of this island are always able to get a large return from their capital," and secondly, "that the whole weight of the municipal burden rests on profits and wages and not in property." Sir, I am tempted to ask does Mr. Wood really believe what he has asserted? Ought I not to assume rather that in the heat of debate, and not having prepared "a set speech" he said a great deal more than he would now care to repeat in cool moments. Does any gentleman in this room, after the speeches you have heard, believe that these statements are true, that they have in them even a grain of truth? Sir, they are as opposed to fact as it is possible for any statement to be. I am amazed that Mr. Wood should have been betrayed into them, because he is himself a house owner of Bombay, and cannot but know how untrue his averment is. Considering the price which Mr. Wood paid for the miserable kutcha affair of a bungalow with a thatched roof, mud floor and wattle and that walls I say, that if Mr. Wood depended upon the rent of that bungalow for his income, he would find that after paying rates and repairs and allowing for depreciation he might just as well be without it. It would not yield him 2 per cent. per annum. Now, this is not an exceptional case: but a case representative of all the properties round him. The truth is that house property is the most wretched investment in the place, and threatens to be so for a generation of years to come. Mr. Wood's professional reputation is dearer to him than his house, or he would have found out that the Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a year he is paying in the shape of rates is simple confiscation. Had he invested the money which his house has cost him in almost any other shape in the island, he would have got a handsome return from it; while he would have had to pay no rates thereon. He chose to select a house as his investment, and while he can get no interest upon the investment, the Municipality fines him £40 or £50 a year for having done so! Mr. Wood must know the truth of every word I am saying, and yet he assured the Bench on Thursday last that "the house owners of this island are always apt to get a large return for their capital." Sir, it is ridiculously untrue—the very opposite of truth. Before I close, I must point out another very important consideration. In so far as I have been able to discover, there is not an attempt made in this city to levy the house-tax in accordance with the principles which economists' demand shall be conformed to. Stuart Mill is held to have stated the conditions under which a house-tax may be fairly levied, in the most perfect manner the case admits of. Well, Mr. Mill affirms a house-tax to be "one of the fairest and most unobjectionable of all taxes"—but under the following conditions:—

1. That it falls *upon the occupier* as at home. If it falls upon the owner, as we see it does in Bombay, Mr. Mill condemns it as unjust.
2. That as lodging is a necessary of life, all houses below a certain rental should be free. Here we are taxing even huts.
3. That where the owner occupies and sub-lets, he should have the right of being assessed separately for every lodger; not that they might be separately taxed as here, but that he may claim exemption for each from the tax when the rent is below the limit of taxation. Under the operation of such a principle here, we should have to remit the tax upon probably two-thirds of the 22,000 properties we are taxing.
4. That where the owner occupies his own house, a peculiar system of valuation should be adopted. Here it is all rule of thumb throughout the island.
5. That a house-tax is a fair and justifiable tax, *only when a community adopts it simply as a part of its fiscal system.* Here we make these direct rates our one source of income, and openly declare that house property *ought* to bear all the burdens of the plce.

We levy our rates in open violation of every one of the conditions which Mr. Mill holds to be essential to make such rates fair and justifiable, and then talk of the axioms of political economy being our guide! The rates as levied in this community, I say once more, are to a very large extent confiscation. We have adopted them from that absurd belief which Englishmen cherish that everything English is the perfection of wisdom—although in the peculiar position and circumstances of the island everything points to our depending largely upon *indirect* taxes, in the interest of all classes. The present rates virtually resolve themselves into a gigantic house-rate. It matters not that we call them by different names: police-rates, lighting-rates, or water-rates. They are all calculated upon the rental. If you change the name of the house-tax, and call it a conservancy-rate, you do not change the nature of the impost in the least. The rates fall in the main, upon the very same persons, and the assumption that they percolate or filter through these men to the masses of the community is a pure delusion. Take the water-rate in illustration of my statement. So long as an inhabitant of the island is content to take his water from one of the public taps or tanks or wells supplied from Vehar, as the masses of the island do, he takes it free of cost, gets it for nothing. Let him, however, be civilized enough or wealthy enough to lay a water service on to his premises, and not content with taxing him fairly for his consumption, he at once enters the schedule of victims, some 15,000 in number, out of whom we are screwing not only the cost of the whole service of the island, but positively a sinking fund to pay for the original cost of the Vehar works. I hope gentlemen opposite take my meaning. I say that instead of charging these 15,000 men who have a water service laid on to their premises for their consumption, advantage is taken of the fact to make them pay the cost of supplying *the whole island*, and not only so, but also a sinking fund for redeeming the Vehar debt. Was there ever anything so unjust as this? Their proper contribution would probably be £5,000 or £10,000 per annum; we make it £40,000 without a misgiving of the wrong we are doing. Sir, it is amazing how the present system ever got set up at all. A mere fraction of the community is supplying water free of cost to the whole island, and paying off the £500,000 debt for them. This fraction waters the roads also, and provides a main for the extinction of fire, and this beautifully simple system of fraud is what is so much admired by gentlemen opposite. Sir, as I have already stated I shall ask this Bench on another occasion to appoint a committee to enquire into and report upon this subject at length. I am satisfied that our present system is, what I affirm it, to be simple confiscation. I am satisfied that true wisdom suggests and common honesty requires its reversal: that the finance system of the Municipality should be remodelled, so as to induce our native capitalists to build a new town altogether upon Elphinstone property, and upon the Flats. In our impatience of the vexations which inseparably attend *every* just system of taxation we have been betrayed into a course of mere spoliation, and as Mr. Dosabhoy's resolution is an emphatic and distinct challenge to us to pause, I give it my hearty support.

Mr. Knight resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

[The remainder of the report will appear in to-morrow's issue.]

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BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills.......................... 4 per cent

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
INTEREST.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods.	6 do.	7 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit	5 do.	6 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 /8d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
3 do.	...at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
2 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
1 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
On demand	...at 1s. 11d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
Circular Notes	... 1s. 10½d.	

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto	4 do.
12 ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA...........	BOMBAY............
MADRAS..............	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE............

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4
3	do.	1/11 3/16
2	do.	1/11 1/8
1	do.	1/11 1/16
On demand		1/11
On Scotland		1/11

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal		3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal			3 per cent.
"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	Do.	" 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES :—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 doz. cases	Qrts.	Rs. 27	per dozen.
Do. do.	"	29	"
Superior Port in 3 and 2 doz. cases	Qrts.	27	"
Do. 2 " "	Pts.	14	"
Brandy " 1 "	Qrts.	32	"
Whiskey " 1 "	"	15	"

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE :—

Green Seal.	Quarts...............	Rs. 42 per dozen.
	Pints in 2 doz. cases	" 21 "

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

(THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash.	Credit
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to
NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(IMPORTED DIRECT)
of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash.	Credit.
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 "	14 0	16 0
No. 3 "	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz :—

Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. " do.
Oatmeals, " Tins.
Split Peas, " Barrels.
Suet, " Casks.
Dessicated Milk, " Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.
Apply to the undersigned,

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight :—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled :—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer ; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants : for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.
OCTAVO, 7½ by 4¾ inches.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday......	4 6	4 14
No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday......	3 12	4 2
No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday......	3 0	3 6
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday.	2 12	3 0
SMALL OCTAVO, 6 by 3¾ inches.		
No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	2 0	2 4
No. 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	2 12	3 0
SMALL LONG OCTAVO, 7½ by 3¼ inches.		
No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday ...	2 8	2 14
ROUGH DIARIES.		
IN LIMP BOARDS, INTERLEAVED WITH BLOTTING PAPER.		
FOLIO, 13 by 8¼ inches.		
No. 31.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 10	1 14
No. 32.—A Week in a page..................	1 4	1 6
QUARTO, 10 by 8 inches.		
No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 8	1 12
No. 34.—A Week on a page..................	1 2	1 4
OCTAVO, 8 by 4¾ inches.		
No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 2	1 4
POCKET DIARIES.		
LARGE 18mo., 5 by 3¼ inches.		
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0
LARGE, 32mo., 3¾ by 2¼ inches.		
No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 4	1 8
SMALL 18mo., 4½ by 3 inches.		
No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Also, a Property of another Gentleman.

A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And Also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate Breach-loading Double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman,

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th November 1868.

FOR SALE.

HAM.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pale, Prime and Plump, from 7 to 18 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4
Smoked, do. do. per lb......	1 2	1 4
Pale or smoked, in original cases of six per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EGG STEAMER.

ELEGANT, INGENIOUS, SIMPLE.

This instrument is a wonderful convenience and comfort on the breakfast table.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To Cook Four Eggs	22 8	25 0
To Cook Six Eggs	27 0	30 0

ELECTRO PLATE of ONLY the BEST WORKMANSHIP, the THICKEST PLATING, or the HARDEST NICKEL SILVER, is kept on sale by
TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE, and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

MRS. HUNT,

MILLINER,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
and
EAST STREET, POONA,

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and at Outstations that she has opened an Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of New and Fashionable Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Materials always on hand, and made up on the shortest notice.

A large and varied consignment of the newest style expected very shortly.

Out-station Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be carefully and quickly attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

9th November 1868.

CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

A large assortment, by Chubb and other first class makers.

CASH BOXES,
with triply divided tray,
from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 30.

DEED BOXES,
for safe custody of papers and documents,
from Rs. 19 to Rs. 36.

DESPATCH BOXES,
completely fitted,
from Rs. 22 to Rs. 68.

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadystly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRAITHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED NOV. 7.

	Rs	
Campin's Manual of Hand Turning	4	8
Smith's Wasting Diseases of Children	5	12
Lake Price's Photographic Manipulation	4	12
Ravenstein's Hand-Book of Gymnastics and Athletics	6	8
Howard's Gymnasts and Gymnastics	7	8
Love's Conflict	1	8
The Lady's Mile. Parlour edition	2	12
John Marchmont's Legacy do.	2	12
Smith's Latin Dictionary	5	12
Doyle's Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson	16	0
Leech's Follies of the Year	12	0
Mr. Pip's Hys Diary. Illustrated by Doyle	11	4
Belgravia. Volume V.	5	12
Smith's Cavalry Outpost Drill	3	8
Malton's Company and Battalion Drill	3	12
Rankine's Applied Mechanics	9	8
Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
Murray's Hand-Book to Rome	6	12
——————Paris	2	12
——————London	2	12
Macaulay's History of England and Critical Essays 3 Vols. *bound tree calf*	33	0
Goldsmith's Poetical Works, bound Malachite	7	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just published Price Rs. 11.

THE LAW OF MORTGAGE

IN THE MOFUSSIL,
BY A. G. MACPHERSON, ESQ.,
Now one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court at Calcutta.
Fifth Edition
BY NINIAN HILL THOMSON, ESQ.,
Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
" Bird's-eye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco	Oronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, POONAH.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, MANAGERS OF PUBLIC COMPAINES, AND MERCANTILE HOUSES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) are exclusive *wholesale and retail Agents*, in this Presidency, for the superior writing and copying fluids, manufactured by MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & Co., of London.

THESE INKS ONLY are used in the Admiralty, Colonial, and Home Departments, Foreign, Treasury, War, and all other Government Offices, and by all the leading Public Companies in London and throughout Great Britain ; and are very largely exported to the Colonies.

They are especially adapted for use in India, as they flow readily, take the paper easily, preserve their fluidity, and retain, after use, their depth of colour permanently, under all variations of temperature and climate.

To Travellers and residents in the Mofussil, Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s celebrated BLACK and RED INK POWDERS are invaluable ; combining portability with all the excellencies characteristic of Messrs Blackwood and Co.'s Inks.

By special arrangement, this Company are enabled to contract with Public Companies and other large consumers, for the supply of Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s preparations, *on terms which will render competition by private import unprofitable.* Inquiries as to the rates, accompanied with memoranda of the probable rate of consumption, can be addressed to the Office at Byculla.

BLACK WRITING FLUID OR STEEL PEN INK.

In stone bottles, with lip, and patent screw tap and stopper.	Cash. Rs. as. per doz.	Credit. Rs. as. per doz
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3 0	3 8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12..........	6 0	7 0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½	12 0	14 0
COPYING INKS. (In bottles as above).		
No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10..........	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½	12 0	14 0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2.	20 0	23 0
BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID. (In bottles as above).		
No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6....	3 0	3 8
No. 2 or Ninepenny do. as. 10	6 0	7 0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½	12 0	14 0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¾	18 0	21 0
RUBIAN WRITING FLUID. A brilliantly rich Red Ink ; in bottles as above, or in glass bottles.		
No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10...	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½	12 0	14 0
INK POWDERS. For immediate production of excellent Black or Red Ink In stout Boxes.		
Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3 8	4 0
One Shilling do. as. 12	7 0	8 0
Two do. do. Rs. 1½	13 0	15 0
Three Shilling and sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½	25 0	28 0

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes ; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom ; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

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BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning ; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain ; to take One, Two, or Four Portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring, and Telescope ; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates ; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits ; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age.	Civil.						Military.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.	Rs.	
You and I ; by Claribel........................	2	0
The Snow lies white ; by Jean Ingelow and Sullivan	2	0
When I was young & fair ; by Hon. Mrs. Gifford & Claribel	1	8
Yesterday ; by John Blockley..............	1	8
To-morrow ; ditto	1	8
The Gipsy Countess. (Duet) ; by Mrs. Crawford & S. Glover......	2	0
Her bright Smile haunts me still ; by Carpenter & Wrighton	1	8
I cannot sing the old songs ; by Claribel........	2	0
Thou art so near and yet so far ; by Reichardt	1	8
Norma. (Duet.) Italian words ; by Bellini	0	8
Qui la voce sua soa e. Do. Do.	1	4
Ernani, Ernani, Involami. Do. by Verdi	1	8
Katie, the Rose of the Dell ; by Bendahl and Knowles........	1	8
Seventy-Two and as hard as steel ; by Clifton........	1	8
Si, fino all ore estreme. (Duet.) Italian words ; by Bellini........	1	0
Marian Moore ; by George Barker........	1	8
Who's at my window ? by Farnie and Osborne........	2	0
The Hero of Magdala ; or England yet ; by Farnie and Benedict	1	8
Annie Laurie ; by Ballard........	1	0
Come home, father ; by the Christy's Minstrels	1	4
They ask me why I love her ; by Rosita Gordon........	1	8
We may be happy yet ; by A. Bunn and Balfe........	1	0
Cheer Boys ! Cheer ! by C Mackay........	1	0
Katey's Letter ; by Lady Dufferin........	1	8
In the depths of the Sea ; by G. Soane and Pede........	1	4
From rock to rock ; by Burnand and Sullivan........	1	8
The Infant's Prayer ; by Mrs. V. Novello and Novello	0	8
Rose sweetly blooming ; by T. Arnold and L. Spohr.	1	0
One thought of home ! by H. Russell and Donizetti.	1	4
The Message ; by Miss A. Proctor and Blumenthal.	2	0
I lived for thee only ; by Howard Paul........	1	0
Jessie's Dream ; a story of the Relief of Lucknow...	1	8
Eve's Lamentation. Music by M. P. King........	1	0
The Child of the Regiment. English and Italian words	1	4
GALOPS.		
Dearer than life ; by F. Schœning........	1	8
Saucy Kate ; by A. G. Crowe........	1	8
Under Stock and Stem ; by Carl Faust	1	8
WALTZES.		
The Proserpine ; by King Hall........	2	0
The Galatea ; by Brunette........	2	0
Milly ; by C. A. Lopke	2	0
Queen of the Harvest ; by C. Coote, jun........	2	0
QUADRILLES.		
Domino Noir ; by Dan. Godfrey........	2	0
Lalla-Rookh ; by do.	2	0
Lucerne ; by Arditi........	2	0
Bonnie Dundee ; by C. D'Albert........	2	0
Wedding ; by do.	1	8
LANCERS.		
Knight of St. Patrick ; by Dan. Godfrey........	2	0
SONG BOOKS, (WITH MUSIC)		
16 Popular Operatic Songs (Chappell's Mus. Mag. for Oct.)	0	12
The Vocalist's Album of the Great Comic Songs....	0	12
St. James's Hall Minstrels' New Songs, 2 parts........	1	8
Mackney's New Comic Song Book........	0	12
Vance's Comic Song Book........	0	12
Arthur Lloyd's Popular Comic Song Book........	0	12
W. P. Collins's Christy Minstrels, 21 new Songs.....	0	12
Sam Cowell's Comic Songster........	0	12
One hundred Songs of Ireland........	0	12
One hundred Songs of Scotland........	0	12
Henry Russell's Copyright Songs, 2 parts	1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 27th October, 1868.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE ADN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.
Directors.
Chairman—Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Stevens, Esq.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M. P.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	F. Halsey Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.	James Morris, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.	Abraham J. Robarts, Esq.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement [illegible]

[illegible] the 11th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 do. do. Longcloths.
2 do. do. Domestics.
1 Case T. Red Sarries.
1 do. Damaged Prints.
3 Cases White Bed Sheets.
A few Cases White Mulls and Coloured Prints.
1 Case Assorted Flower Vases.
4 do. Rose Post Paper.
4 do. Assorted Bridles.
4 do. Black and Lavander Prints.
10 do. do. White do.
A few Self-acting Fans.
10 Cases Blue Colour.
10 do. Green Beads.
2 Casks Iron Padlocks.
5 Cases of Fancy assorted Toys.
And any other Goods that may be offered.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 do. do. do. 11 lbs. 54 inches.
5 do. do. T. Cloth.
10 Cases Black Prints.
4 do. T. Red Prints.
5 do. Dyed Cambrick.
4 do. Coloured Ball Thread.
2 do. Superior Hosiery, containing Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', and Girls' superior White Stockings and Brown Hose of various kinds.
1 do. Linnen Shirts.
6 do. Superior Gentlemen's Kit, Patent Japan and Diamond Leather Boots, of all sizes.
3 do. Ladies' Cloth Boots and Slippers.
1 do. Under Shirts and Stockings.
3 do. Silk Hats and Scarf, and Neckties.
15 do. Eau-de-Cologne.
2 do. Toys (Porcelain) and Dessert and Toilet Sets.
15 do. Superior Noble and Horse Carriage hard Varnish, black Japan Lacker, black Enamelled, Japan Gold size, Copal and Brown and White Varnish and French polish.
15 do. Hollow Ivory.
6 Iron Safes.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

The sale of Stoves, Plant, &c., of the Bombay Reclamation Company at Girgaum, will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c., of the well-known business carried on for many years under the name and style of ROGERS and Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, Fort.

Comprising :—Chemicals of all descriptions, Medicine Chests, Stationery, Photographers and Veterinary Surgeons' Requisites, Articles of Domestic Usefulness, Flavouring Essences for Ice Cream, &c., Smokers' Desiderata, Perfumery of Undisputed quality and Soaps very old and now of rare manufacture, Medicines, Empty Sodawater Bottles, Glass Tubing, Furniture.

The Sale will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, from No. 1601, and will continue on each successive days, (FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS excepted) until the whole be concluded.—The Sale on each day will commence at noon, and for the guidance of purchasers it may be estimated that not more than between 300 to 400 Lots will be sold in one day.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidator of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED) at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 16th November, the outstanding debts still due, and owing to, and the remaining Assets of the said Company.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Times of India* of the 6th instant, and *Bombay Gazette* of the 3rd instant.

Bombay, 11th November, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON AND ARROW TIES.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of concerned—Ex "Omer Pasha."

611 Bundles of Hoop Iron
B. H. & Co.—32 Cases Arrow Ties.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., at No. 82, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, &c., the property of Captain C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissary General (leaving Bombay), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Ware, such as Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Liqueur, and Pickle-Frames Ice Pitcher, Waiter, Toast Rack, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c. ; handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round Dining Tables sets of Camp do. in 2 pieces, Dining-room Chairs, Side board, Teapoys, Whatnots, Screen, Circular, Pier, Card, and Sofa Tables, Drawing-room, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Chiffonier, a first-rate full-toned Rose wood Square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Pictures, four-post Bedsteads, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, an English Ice Box, Dispense Articles, and Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property, viz. :—All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the Bungalow, Gardner's house and water-well built thereon, situate and being without the Fort of Bombay in Girgaum, near Gamb Davey, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by an Oart belonging to Jugdiss Marwaree Roopjee Poonjary, on or towards the west by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by an Oart belonging to Antonis De Ga, and on or towards the south by an Oart belonging to Pootoba Vittuljee, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 & 3.

AUCTION SALE OF BARGES.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, the following Barges, viz :—

1st "Alexandra" No. 3098.	Barge of	53 1/4	Tons	registered,	
2nd "Phurkay" No. 3174	do.	51 3/4	do.	do.	
3rd "Forerunner" No. 3173.	do.	39 1/4	do.	do.	
4th "Lion" No. 3173.	do.	50 1/2	do.	do.	

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

12 sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.

Bombay, 11th November, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Sciatica, Rheumatism.—The very sound of these names carries terror to the minds of all who have once experienced the torments of these dire diseases, though Holloway has pointed out a method of relief that should give the most despondent sufferer renewed courage and refreshing hope. After the afflicted parts have been duly fomented with tepid brine and carefully dried, this Ointment should be patiently and perseveringly rubbed upon the skin thus prepared for its reception, and these Pills should be taken in doses as prescribed in the "Instructions." This simple course will conduct the severest forms of tic, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout to an easy resolution, reduce the accompanying swelling, relax the tightened tendons, and strengthen the nerveless limb.

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